The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,061—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th May.
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th ,,
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moulet	27th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROHILLA, 17th May; RAVENNA, 30th May;
CLYDE, 13th June; ROSETTA, 27th June;
SURAT, 11th July; SUTLEJ, 28th July.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th May, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	11th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,968	350	21st May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 8th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 30th May, 25th June, and 23rd July, 1894.

BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th June, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 8, 1894.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 10th May, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 10th May, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May, 1894. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Captain.	Departure from Bombay
ASIA	J. Laird	June 9.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	July 2.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	July 20.
ARABIA	G. Read	August 3.
ASIA	J. Laird	September 26.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	November 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walk, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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		Cash.	
Special Invalid Brandy, per doz.	Rs.	78	0
Extra Special Liqueur Brandy, per bottle	,,	8	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac	,,	49	0
Old Pale Cognac	,,	44	0
Pale Cognac	,,	40	0

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

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Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS.

IT is noteworthy that the EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT lately issued orders to use in future a GOVERNMENT STAMP on the Boxes of Cigarettes daily Manufactured and Exported from Egypt to all the different parts of the World.

The introduction of this system of using Stamps came into force from the 1st of March, 1894, and has been made chiefly with the object of putting a barrier between the real Egyptian Cigarettes Manufactured in Egypt and those Manufactured elsewhere, and unjustly called Egyptian. The Manufacture of these so-called Egyptian Cigarettes has caused great detriment to the Egyptian Government, and to deter this practise Stamps have been adopted and are fixed on all Boxes of Cigarettes coming from Egypt. The Egyptian Government made Stamps in three different colours—Red Stamps are used for boxes containing 100 Cigarettes each; Green for boxes of 50 each; and Yellow for boxes of 25 each. Smokers are requested not to trifle with the Government Stamp, it being the indication of the Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes. They are so fixed that they can easily be cut apart when opening the box.

Smokers will, therefore, take notice of the Stamps on the Boxes of Our Cigarettes, and thus they need not entertain any apprehension of their Genuineness. They are distinct from those made here and elsewhere of different kinds of Tabacco of a decidedly inferior quality.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
(LONDON).

AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD OF NEWS.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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The ST. JAMES'S BUDGET will be sent direct from the Office to any part of India or the Colonies for 37*s*. per annum, including Postage. A Special Foreign Edition, printed on thin paper, can be supplied at 32*s*. 6*d*. per annum. *All* Subscriptions are payable in Advance, and should be addressed to H. E. MAYO GUNN, "St. James's Budget" Office, 15, Dorset-street, London, E.C.

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF
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Perfection with us takes precedence of all other considerations. A glance at one of our Watches will convince anyone of its immense superiority over the thousands of Machine-made Watches, turned out like buttons for the million.

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

18-Carat ½ Hunting Chronograph Watches with Keyless	Rs.
Action, and movement of a very High Class	440
,, Hunting Case, Do. Do. Do.	400
,, Crystal Face, Do. Do. Do.	350

GOLD CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, WITH MINUTE RECORDER.

	Rs.
18-Carat Hunting or ½ Hunting movement of Perfect Quality	550
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,, Of Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance	650
14-Carat, a thoroughly reliable strong Crystal Face Keyless Chronograph	185
Do. Do. Do. with Minute Recorder	210

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH.

First Quality Keyless Chronograph, with Every Improvement. A most useful Watch.

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½ Hunting Case	115
Hunting ,,	110
Crystal Face ,,	100

SILVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES WITH MINUTE RECORDERS.

Extra Quality with Chronometer Balance.	Rs.
½ Hunting case, Keyless of high quality	220
Crystal Face ,, do. do. do.	200
First quality Crystal Face Keyless Watch, with Minute Recorder of high quality	150
The "Trainers" Chronograph for rough use, in strong Silver Case, Keyless action	75

METAL CHRONOGRAPHS.

	Rs.
First Quality Keyless Crystal Face Chronograph Watch comparative balance	65
Do. Do. with Minute Recorder do. do.	85
Keyless Chronograph only, a most useful instrument for Sportsmen and Army Officers.	35

One of the Finest, most Extensive, and most Varied Stock of Complicated Watches in the WORLD may be seen at the

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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

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JUST DELIVERED,
NEW
TENNIS FLANNELS

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Rs. 27-8, Rs. 34-8, Rs. 38-8.

10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

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McDOWELL & CO.,
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ECONOMY IN WHISKY.
"BACHELOR'S JARS"

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.

VALUE of Jars allowed on Return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Above PRICES are INCREASED 7½ per cent, owing to FALL in EXCHANGE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"HEAD LINE."

THE New Twin Screw Steamer S. S. "TORR HEAD," 3,867 Tons net Register, will LEAVE for AMSTERDAM, or DUNKIRK on or about the 25th May.

Has Electric Light throughout and excellent Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers in large well ventilated Deck Cabins. For Rates and other particulars, apply to

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Agents.

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ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain CORRAN, will SAIL for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 15th May, 1894.

Excellent accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passages, apply to

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NOTICE.

DURING the ABSENCE of the Undersigned on leave in Europe, Mr. GUSTAVE RAT will act as Agent of the MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co. in Bombay.

A. SIMEON,
Agent.

OCEANA HERMITAGE.

WE have pleasure in drawing the attention of Messes, Clubs, and our Constituents generally to a parcel of this very high-class WINE, which has been maturing in our Cellars for upwards of 6 years. Rs. 25-8 per dozen.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (gun fire), on WEDNESDAY, 16th instant, Tenders for the supply of 500 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS to be delivered at the rate of 250 tons per month, commencing 1st July next.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specifications of shipments showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th May, 1894.

PASSENGERS—
—DEPARTING
BY MAIL STEAMER.

Trunks, Bags, Hold-Alls, Ulsters, Dressing Gowns, Caps, Straw Hats, Travelling Rugs and Wraps.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of LOWAR MOTI HARIBHAI, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Deceased.

DIVALI, the Widow and the Sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased according to the tenor thereof ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of May, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 3rd Day of May, 1894.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, NICHOLSON & BOWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

FIGS and RAISINS.

JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"

A Small Consignment of

SMYRNA

FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality

NON PLUS ULTRA,

NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.

Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.

Figs	per	Packet	Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless	„	„	2-8

N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.

Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF PUMPS, OLD WATERING CARTS, &c.

Under instructions from S. Rebsch, Esq., A.M.I.C.E. Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., at P.W. Store-yard on the Esplanade, consisting of force pumps, old watering carts, sluice, plotting scales, instrument box, punkhas, copper, empty K. O. boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 10, 1894.

NOTICES.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks and Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, (opposite the University Clock Tower), on THURSDAY, the 10th Day of May, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1894.
2. To Sanction the Payment of a Dividend.
3. To Elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To Elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 1st May, 1894.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th to 22nd May, 1894, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH DIVIDENDhis Company will be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per Shaare of Rs. 200 and Rs. 79 per Share of 150 (equal to 10 per cent per annum) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on or after the 10th day of May, 1894, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register This dav on production of vhare Certificates.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th May, 1894, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

INTIMATION is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of the late Captain JOHN CYRIL FRANCIS, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, who died at Deolali, on the 4th of May, 1894, should prefer their claims within one month from this date, to the President, Committee of Adjustment, after which no claims will be received; and all persons owing money to the said Estate are requested to communicate with the President, Committee of Adjustment, within the same period.

H. D. ROSSETER, MAJOR,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Deolali, 7th May, 1894.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to Gun-fire on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, 1894, Tenders for the supply of 50,000 to 100,000 Tons of BEST COUNTRY STEAM COAL, delivery to be made in Bombay, and to be spread over 6 to 12 months, according to the amount contracted for in Quantities averaging about 8,000 tons a month; first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the early part of September 1894.

Tenderers should give full Description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour including Delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal, which must be of the Best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. O'CALLAGHAN,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other Species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying Fleas in the Dogs, as also ladies for their Pet Dogs.

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COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

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Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

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This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards hosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

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A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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This Pill is made from the *True Damiana* Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
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Fire Premium	1875	....	£	742,553
„	1885	....	„	966,107
„	1887	....	„	968,043
„	1892	....	„	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds..........................	„	8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	„	5,763,091
1892	„	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years		£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE
BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	155 to 160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60nl
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ [illegible]
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	225
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	325 240
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	4
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,850
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	Rs. 75	1,215
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,325
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25[illegible]
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	245
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16[illegible]
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	85
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 23-12	310
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	165
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	101
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	5
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	170
Orien al Loan	6,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3 0
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	975
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvd Rs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	260
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	210xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	137½
Breul's Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 185
Colaba	508	1,380	1,380	20	302½
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	506	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	110
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	380
Mah[illegible]adpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	220
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	58
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	00	180	1,800
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	525
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	200 215
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	1,030
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	44
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	310
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	285
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	1[illegible]0
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,600	500	500	Rs. 30	1,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	765
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	630
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	525
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	295
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	645
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	[illegible]	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	960	500	500	Rs. 50	295
Indian Manfg.	990	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		117½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	805
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	580
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	610
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,900	1,000	1,000	40	770
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	30[illegible]
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,572½
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	315
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,310
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	520
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	435
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
V[illegible]ulshunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	960	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	200
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 29-4	
China Leaf	„ 28-14	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	„ 28-7	„
Do. do. new	„ 28-5	„
Australia do.	„ 28-8	
Bombay do.	„ 28-4	
English Sovereigns	„ 18-2	
Do. Drazoes	„ 18-2	
Bar Silver 17 Botternees	„ 99	
Do. 17½ do.	„ 99	
Carolus Dollars	„ 202	Nominal.
Mexican do.	„ 185	
[illegible]	„ 31	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay Rifle Club Prize-Distribution and Dance, Town Hall, 8-45 p. m.
Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.
Marcks and Co., Limited, 4 p. m.
Hindu and Mahomedan Joint Relief Fund Meeting, Mr. Varjivandas Madhavdas's House, Fort, 5 p. m.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Thyra left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Cape Colonna Marsa, and Vasna entered; and the steamer Methley Hall left it yesterday; the steamers Madalene and Ramore, Head also left it on Tuesday.

Temperance.—There will be a temperance meeting at the Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, to-night, at 8 p.m. The meeting will be addressed by various gentlemen, including Messrs. A. R. King and S. Tomlinson.

Baptist Church Mutual Improvement Association.—A paper will be given this evening by Mr. Roche, of the Y. M. C. A., entitled "A Chat about Architecture," in the Baptist Church, Belasis Road, at 8-30 o'clock.

Result of Reckless Driving.—At 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, an old woman, named Savitree, was going along the Parel Road, when she was knocked down and run over by a victoria driven by one Salemahomed Aboo in a very rash manner. The woman sustained a fracture of her left leg, and was conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where she has been detained under treatment.

Theft at Mahim Bazaar.—Motilal Bhodaji, residing in an oart, off the Mahim Bazaar Road, has reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, that between the hours of 2 and 4-30 p.m., on Sunday, the 5th instant, sundry silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 60, were stolen from a box that had been kept open. A Brahmin Bhat, named Vishnoo, who had been a fellow-lodger for the last fifteen days, suddenly left the house on the afternoon of the theft.

A Boat capsized in the Harbour.—At half-past two o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, a native craft, named Gulbat Bhowani, laden with firewood and having two passengers—a woman and a child—and a crew of five men on board, capsized owing to heavy winds and boisterous sea, half-way between the police hulk and the Apollo Bunder. The police launch and two launches from the Government Dockyard at once went to the spot. The police boat picked up the passengers and crew, while the other launches towed the wreck.

Culpable Homicide.—Yesterday, at the morgue, Mr. G. W. Roughton, acting Coroner, concluded the inquiry regarding the death of Moorji Luximonsing, who was killed on the morning of the 7th instant, at Kicka Street, by being run over by a conveyance, driven by Vithoo Gopal. The circumstances under which the deceased met his death have been reported. The jury, after hearing some further evidence, returned a verdict of rash and negligent driving against Vithoo Gopal under such circumstances as to constitute culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Vithoo was then committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Drunkenness leads to a Fatal Result.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Crushna Essoo, aged thirty years, residing at Peerkhan Lane. The deceased was addicted to drink and spent all his earnings in liquor. About twelve days ago Crushna borrowed a pair of silver ornaments from his mother-in-law, promising to return them in two or three days, but he never returned them, and on Tuesday last, when the mother-in-law asked for the return of the ornaments he quarrelled with her and left the house. At 6 o'clock, the same evening, Crushna went to an opium vendor's shop and having bought three-fourths of a tola of opium, took it and went home at 8 o'clock, when he refused to take his food and went to sleep. About midnight he was found breathing heavily and was unconscious. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide by opium was returned by the jury.

Disappointment and Suicide.—An inquest was held at the morgue, yesterday, by Mr. G. W. Roughton, the acting Coroner, on the body of Vithabai, a woman, aged thirty years. The deceased was in the keeping of Shripat Gunput, a muccadum of labourers, residing at Memon Wada. Vithabai and Shripat had frequent quarrels on account of the latter having kept another mistress at Khetwady. On Tuesday deceased asked for a rupee for household expenditure, when Shripat replied that as his mistress at Khetwady was going to her native country, he had given all the money to her. Deceased resented this treatment so much that she went to an opium vendor's shop, at Erskine Road, and having purchased two annas' worth of opium swallowed it. On the same day about noon Shripat, having seen his mistress off proceeded to the deceased's residence. On entering the room he found her unconscious, breathing very heavily. He then took her to the J. J. Hospital, but she died on the way. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Robbery at Mahaluximee Flats.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Flanagan charged Lala Papa, aged fifty years, a Hindu scavenger, residing at Parel, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a silver hasli from the person of Succoo, aged about fourteen years, the wife of Rama Succaram, residing at Haines Road. At 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Succoo was going along, the Mahaluximee Flats, on her way to her aunt's house, and on reaching Mr. Gordhandass Khimji's bungalow saw the accused standing by the side of a water-closet. Accused immediately pounced upon the girl and forcibly removed a silver ornament, called "hasli" from her neck. He then attempted to remove a silver armlet from her arm, but the girl raised an alarm, and accused ran off. He was at once followed by several persons and was ultimately arrested in a lane with the stolen property in his possession. Accused, in defence, said that while he was going along the road, he saw complainant's husband Rama and three other persons gambling in a street. The complainant's husband asked him to sit down and take his chance at dice. Accused agreed and won all the money which Rama and other persons had. He was then going to leave the place, but complainant's husband would not let him go, and asked him to wait till he brought some money. Rama then proceeded to his house and brought a silver hasli, and asked the accused to lend him Rs. 3 on it. The latter refused to do so, and told him to go to a marwaree. A struggle followed and accused ran away and took shelter in a lane. Rama came there, gave him the hasli, and then handed him over to the police. The Magistrate disbelieved the accused's statement, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The litigation over "Charley's Aunt" is almost as amusing as the play itself. Miss Emily Sheridan the actress, who financed the piece, has already obtained verdicts for substantial sums against the leading actor in it, and against the fortunate owner of a share in the profits. But the latter, instead of being content to let well alone, has just applied to the Appeal Court with a view of saving the £750, in which he was cast. His counsel urged that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and asked to have the judgment reversed or a new trial. "What do you hope to get by a new trial?" asked the Master of the Rolls. "The lady will put on a new bonnet, and she will go into the witness-box, and you will have the same verdict."

The trial of Charles Ernest Lindus for attempting to murder his wife at the office of Mr. Jacobs, solicitor, Old Jewry, has ended before Mr. Justice Kennedy in the Central Criminal Court. As reported in last week's mail, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, but sentence was deferred. On the following morning Mr. Justice Kennedy sentenced Lindus to twelve years' penal servitude. "It is a merciful thing," said the judge, "that your life itself has not been forfeited for this attempt to slay your own wife under circumstances which show forethought and premeditation." Since his conviction Lindus has been condemned to pay damages to the extent of £500 to Mr. Jacobs, the solicitor, whom he wounded.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear, and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Rao Bahadur Crishnamookhram Atmaram Mehta, Acting Fourth Judge.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN A LANDLORD AND TENANT.

SEBASTIAN JOSEPH D' ABREO VS. MANECKBHOY, HAJI AND OTHERS.

This was a suit to eject defendants from certain land leased by plaintiff. Mr. Motilal, of the firm of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for plaintiff; while Mr. Sorabji Bejonji, pleader, represented defendants.

The Fourth Judge, in delivering judgment, said: The facts necessary for the determination of the case are well admitted. The plaintiff owned some open land at D'Lisle Foras Road, at Parel. Defendants are father and son respectively, and are dealers in firewood. They rented from this plaintiff the land in dispute measuring about 500 square yards, on a registered lease dated 25th April, 1891. The defendants were put in possession on the strength of the lease referred to. On the 29th March, 1893, the parties entered into an agreement by which defendants agreed to purchase and plaintiff agreed to sell this plot of land and also another plot measuring about 500 square yards at a certain price per acre. The agreement was reduced into writing, but was not registered as a *satakhat*, its registration being optional. Somehow or other, the other plot, measuring about 513 square yards, was conveyed to defendants by plaintiff by a registered deed. There has been no conveyance made for the land in dispute. The defendants say they are in a position and willing to perform their part of the contract, but the plaintiff failed to do his. The plaintiff says the agreement for the sale of this land was, with consent of parties, cancelled, and so he has not to pass any conveyance for the land in dispute. We need not go into the question of who failed to perform his part of the contract, because without doing that one can dispose of the case. Defendant's pleader relies upon Addison on Contracts, 7th edition, page 394, and on section 55, clause 4 of the Transfer of Property Act, in support of his contention that his clients having possession of land have every right to retain the same. I am, however, of opinion that section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act and the case of Hormusji Maneckji Dadachanji *vs.* Krishnoo Purshotam and another (I. L. R. 18 Bombay, page 13) are sufficient for the Court to hold that the relation of the landlord and tenant has continued between the parties, and that the defendants have not obtained any title to the land in dispute so as to enable them to resist the claim of the plaintiff for ejectment. The period of three years has expired, and the plaintiff has given notice to defendants to quit. The defendants may have a right to sue plaintiff for specific performance of the contract for sale, but up to this time the plaintiff is the owner of the land, and defendant his tenants. The defendants, should, therefore, deliver possession of the land in dispute to the plaintiff after removing their shed after two months from this date. All costs to be borne by defendants.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 9TH OF MAY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·504	Calm	1	105·5	75·9	29	...	5·89	+2·64
Agra	29·520	S W	5	112·5	80·2	20	..	2·56	+1·09
Cawnpore	29·568	N N E	4	107·9	73·1	43	...	2·29	...
Allahabad	29·530	N W	5	110·6	77·8	33	...	3·98	+1·79
Jhansi	29·553	N N W	9	110·2	86·2	26	..	4·42	+2·78
Jacobabad	29·437	S S E	5	118·0	75·6	59	...	1·22	+0·20
Karachi	29·551	W N W	12	93·0	72·3	79	...	4·20	+2·61
Jeypore	29·557	S W	9	109·1	71·0	36	...	4·06	+2·51
Ajmere	29·561	W	18	107·4	85·0	43	...	2·90	+1·57
Deesa	29·646	S S W	20	107·4	76·0	58	...	2·22	+1·74
Ahmedabad	29·706	S W	8	105·8	77·1	64	...	1·93	..
Bhuj	29·602	S W	30	100·0	[illegible]	59	...	0·37	−0·16
Rajkot	29·685	S W	21	107·4	75·7	70	...	1·55	+1·02
Veraval	29·745	S S W	15	84·5	80·3	89	...	2·28	..
Neemuch	29·656	E	8	103·8	73·7	64	...	2·77	+1·81
Indore	29·695	W	8	104·1	74·1	71	..	2·84	+1·73
Saugor	29·621	W	7	107·4	75·6	34	...	4·04	+1·13
Jubbulpore	29·628	W	5	107·0	75·6	30	...	2·92	−0·20
Hoshangabad	29·679	W	3	106·4	76·7	35	...	6·46	+4·28
Khandwa	29·713	W	14	107·7	78·8	45	...	1·11	−0·55
Raipur	29·592	W S W	8	109·0	81·0	15	...	1·03	−1·96
Nagpur	29·618	W N W	11	111·9	85·5	27	...	3·42	+0·16
Amraoti	29·688	W	10	103·2	79·3	54	...	1·57	−1·34
Akola	29·717	W	14	108·7	77·7	42	...	2·93	−0·47
Surat	29·761	S W	S	93·1	80·0	61	...	0·77	+0·52
Malegaon	29·759	W S W	16	105·3	73·2	74	...	1·86	+0·24
Bombay	29·826	S S W	14	90·8	80·8	72	..	1·91	+4·02
Poona	29·808	W S W	17	97·5	69·4	49	...	2·91	+0·49
Aurangabad	29·750	W S W	9	107·1	70·6	56	...	5·00	...
Sholapur	29·810	W	14	106·7	77·9	48	...	0·72	−2·16
Ratnagiri	29·840	S W	6	90·4	81·3	67	...	0·39	−0·53
Belgaum	29·836	W	7	87·3	66·3	66	..	8·42	+3·99
Goa	29·862	N W	7	94·1	81·4	69	...	4·13	..
Karwar	29·848	W	4	90·3	81·0	69	...	2·84	−1·71
Mangalore	29·876	N N E	3	91·3	77·4	79	...	8·24	−2·78
Calicut	29·860	E	10	87·3	75·5	86	0·35	23·02	+10·72
Cochin	29·927	N N E	...	91·3	75·6	90	0·27	16·16	−3·06
Bangalore	29·870	W S W	11	88·3	67·3	68	...	7·25	+0·04
Secunderabad	29·754	W	7	105·7	78·3	40	...	5·86	+1·97
Masuliptm.	29·687	W N W	6	103·2	82·0	66	...	21·78	+12·83
Bellary	29·848	W	11	100·5	73·4	56	..	2·05	−1·63
Cuddapah	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	...	...
Madras	29·752	W	9	106·5	80·0	50	...	...	...
Coimbatore	29·828	S W	6	94·9	72·3	70	...	...	..
Trichinopoly	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...
Negapatam	29·781	W	10	101·1	80·3	60	..	46·22	+12·28
Colombo	29·889	W S W	14	88·5	79·5	79	0·25	46·74	+0·59
Aden	29·876	E	16	92·8	78·8	80	...	1·93	−0·51

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes are very irregular. There has been a brisk to rapid fall in Sind and at Deesa, Bhuj and Rajkote and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Indus Valley and highest in the south. Gradients are very steep. Winds are cyclonic over Sind, north-easterly on the Malabar Coast and at Neemuch, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other places. The force has been moderate to strong at Sholapur, Bombay, Malegaon, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhuj, Deesa and Ajmere. Jeypore, Deesa, Veraval, Nagpur and Akola report a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 38 miles an hour at Bhuj, 26 at Neemuch, 24 at Akola and Rajkot, 22 at Karachi, 18 at Ajmere, Deesa, Amraoti and Malegaon, and 16 at Secunderabad. The maximum Temperature is from 4° to 10° above the normal at Masulipatam, Negapatam, Ajmere, Jeypore, Jacobabab, Allahabad and Agra, and the minimum 4° to 8° in excess at Jhansi, Ajmere, Nagpur and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 63° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Negapatam, Cochin, Calicut, Goa, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Surat, Nagpur and Viraval, Allahabad, Bombay, Raipur and Karwar. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Colombo, Calicut and Cochin. Pressure is abnormally very low over Sind, and the weather is unsettled there and also in Gujarat. The baric gradients are steep on off the West Coast between Karachi and Bombay, and fresh to strong winds with gales are probable. Elsewhere moderate to strong winds are to be expected. On the Malabar Coast the atmosphere is damp and cloudy and rain is probable. The weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Cochin. The baric gradients are steep over the Arabian Sea lying to the north of Latitude 13° and moderate to strong winds are probable.

H. S. STYAN,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, May 9.

Wednesday's barometric reports shows that the pressure has given way briskly in Upper India, thus intensifying the abnormal low pressure of conditions established yesterday. The pressure changes are very irregular in North-East India, and indicate that the atmosphere is in a disturbed state favourable for the occurrence of thunderstorms and norwesters. Winds are stronger at head of the bay, and moderate easterly winds obtain on the gangetic plain. Abnormally strong and westerly winds are now prevailing in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana and also in the Deccan. Winds are fresh on the Bombay Coast. Showers in Burma and thunderstorms in Assam, North and East Bengal fell yesterday. Sibsagar reports a fall of two inches, Moulmein, Darjeeling Bagra, Dacca, and Jalpaigari one each. There is a considerable increase of humidity in the Central Provinces and Rajputana. The air is excessively dry in the Punjab. The temperature has generally increased to the highest. Yesterday it was 118 at Jacobabad. Pressure conditions favor the continuance of abnormally strong Westerly Winds in North-West and Central India. The weather is showery in Burma and probably disturbed with thunderstorms in Bengal.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The "Indian Spectator" says: The last sessions of the Supreme Legislative Council has considerably modified our criminal law, the most important changes being those which have altered the law regarding riots and unlawful assemblies, and that regarding criminal misappropriations, embezzlements and falsifications of accounts by clerks or other servants. The latter change has been welcomed by the public, its necessity having been shown by the decisions of the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay in cases which the public cannot yet have forgotten. A colossal fraud of the same sort came to light lately in the De Silva case, in which, however, the accused did not escape scort-free, being convicted of having misappropriated a small sum which the evidence clearly showed he had received and not shown in the accounts. But the three years' rigorous imprisonment which De Silva has got, is considered to be inadequate, probably because it has not been found possible, under the present law, to bring home against him the guilt he had confessed, of having misappropriated five or six lakhs. In all these cases the accused escaped punishment, simply because no precise dates could be proved, on which they had misappropriated the sums they received on behalf of their employers. This unsatisfactory state of things has now been remedied, and dishonest clerks will no longer find their work an easy one. Mere falsification of accounts has also been rendered a crime, and, we believe, wisely so.

THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

The "Indu Prakash" remarks: The opening ceremony of this institution was performed by H. E. Lord Harris last Saturday during his flying visit to Bombay. The promoters must be congratulated on having at last succeeded in giving the institution a permanent habitat which compares favourably with its older neighbours. The institution goes under the name of the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana, in accordance with the wishes of the generous donor who, however, it is melancholy to state, did not live to see the practical results of his benefaction. The address given by Lord Harris on the occasion was characteristic and interesting. his Excellency deprecated the existence of numerous small cricket clubs, which exist in this city, and advised that they should all be united under the ægis of the institution. There is a fund of practical common-sense in this advice. When will our people learn to appreciate the value of the old saying that unity is strength? As in other departments of human activity, so in sports, nothing conduces so much to potential energy as unity. Having had an almost worldwide experience of at least one branch of outdoor games, viz., cricket, his Excellency's suggestion will, we hope, command the respect which is its due.

THE CORPORATION AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The "Gujerati" states: The Corporation rerquested the Indian Government to give them furthe time to consider the question of increasing the police force in Bombay, and to everybody's surprise the authorities at Simla have chosen to treat the foremost municipality in India with the scantiest courtesy imaginable. The Corporation have been informed that unless their answer reaches Government on the 7th instant, that is, on the very day on which the Corporation propose to discuss the matter, the consideration of the question will be proceeded with. This curt treatment is not worthy of the Supreme Government. Surely no imperial disaster is so imminent that the latter should show such indecent haste about the settlement of the question. There is something like international comity. There is similar comity between public bodies and between them and Government. In courts of justice lawyers obtain extension of time even in criminal cases, and we never expected Lord Elgin's Government to be so rigid and discourteous in dealing with the most important civic body in India. Wire-pullers are fairly entitled to congratulate themselves on this incident, and we wish them joy of it.

AN ORPHANAGE FOR KHOJA BOYS.

The "Indu Prakash" writes: The princely gift of a lakh of rupees made by Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, a wealthy Khoja merchant of this city, to provide a place of shelter for the orphans of his community is deserving of all praise. It blesseth both him that gives and him that takes. It is a gratifying sign that the men of wealth in the community are recognising their duty and responsibility towards their poor and unfortunate brethren and coming forward to hold out a helping hand to them. The Khojas have already got an excellent sanitarium at Bandora, where the poor people of their community can regain their health. Practical business men as they are, they have naturally seen the necessity of marching with the times, and have accordingly directed the stream of their charity into new channels suggested by the new circumstances and conditions of life. The Parsees have done it long ago, and have now well-managed orphanages and sanitariums. When will our Hindu millionaires awaken to the necessities of the new situation and divert their charity to better purposes than the feeding of fattened Brahmins, and establishing a lot of annasatras?

THE CONTROVERSY ON EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

The "Indu Prakash" discourses: Dr. Bhandarkar's reply to the strictures of Mr. Justice Ranade and the latter gentleman's rejoinder do not improve matters much as regards the vexed questions which were the subject of discussion. We are very sorry to see that the controversy has now taken rather a personal turn; but we hope the personal aspect will be soon allowed to be dropped out of sight by both the learned controversialists. It does not add to the dignity of either to indulge in personalities and have flings at each other. Practically there is not any difference of opinion between the two gentlemen as regards the causes of the premature mortality of Hindu graduates. If there is any difference, it is as regards the question which of the causes should be first aimed at and removed. A very patent cause of the early ruin of many constitutions has been lost sight of by both the gentlemen, viz., the dissipation in which some of our young men indulge—and their number is not small—after they are settled in life. If the life history of the various lamented deceased could be examined, many of the deaths would be found to have as much to do with poverty, University strain or social customs as with the spots on the sun. To our mind it seems an unaccountable thing that both these learned gentlemen should not have seen the impossibility of arriving at any reliable conclusion from the sort of statistics collected, as to the causes of the heavy mortality of Hindu graduates. The sphere of observation being so limited, they could have seen the uselessness of the method applied. Besides the method of Mr. Ranade, even as it is, is faulty, as we have already shown; and that of Dr. Bhandarkar is still more liable to the same objection. But apart from statistics, the questions raised are very important. and we are gratified to find that Mr. Ranade is determined to take the discussion to the University Hall; and if he succeeds in inducing the Senate to lighten the burden of the University students he will have accomplished a good deal.

The "Gujerati" writes: The literary grace of the thoughtful letter which the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade addressed this week to the "Bombay Gazette" in reply to Dr. Bhandarkar's communication is as remarkable as the dignified and admirable tone of the contribution. If it is a true proposition that the characters and temperaments of men are best portrayed in their modes of expressing their thoughts, in their manner of speech and even in their dress, that is strikingly exemplified in the contributions from Mr. Justice Ranade and Dr. Bhandarkar. The one shows breadth of mind, higher insight into human nature and the laws of human progress, and a bewitching gentleness of soul; the other exhibits logical subtlety and mathematical rigidity and a vigorous tendency towards directness and thoroughness in everything. Both mean nearly the same thing, but approach the present controversy from somewhat different standpoints. Both of them are, we know, well-wishers of students and of their countrymen at large. We agree with Mr. Ranade that the Indian Universities must be adapted to the requirements of Indian students, and that it is by gentle and sympathetic treatment that real progress can ultimately be assured. That our standards here are unnecessarily stiff may be best seen from the fact that some of our disappointed candidates do come out well in examinations held in England.

THE MYSTERIOUS MARKING OF TREES.

Referring to the mysterious smearing of mango-trees in Behar, and the views regarding it expressed by Colonel Malleson in the London "Times," the "Akhbar-e-Soudagar" says:—These views seem to rest on mere conjecture and surmise. It is necessary first to ascertain whether it is true or not that a large number of fruit-trees had been smeared as stated by the "Pioneer." Should such be the case, it could not be the work of a few days, or of one or two men secretly engaged at it. If the authorities of the place make a close investigation, an explanation of the mystery ought to be forthcoming in a very short time. We do not think it is the part of wisdom to raise a false alarm and produce consternation by treating as a reality what is only drawn from the imagination.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed" writes: Some of the London papers have taken up in earnest the exaggerated version given by the "Pioneer" of the smearing of the fruit-trees in Behar. The "Spectator" makes a tiger of a crow by drawing an analogy between these tree-marks and the distribution of the chuppaties before the Mutiny of 1857. And these exaggerated views find support from Colonel Malleson in a letter written by him to the London "Times."

DENTO DONT is a much-admired Liquid Dentifrice, imparts a lily Whiteness to the Teeth, Sweet fragrance to the Breath and a Delightful feeling to the Mouth. 2s. 6d. of MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From at Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Signatures to the petition to the House of Commons regarding the cotton duties, writes the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, are coming in from all parts of India and include Burma. It is striking to see the names of Europeans and natives on the same sheets, and this clearly shows that the feeling is common, and that only spontaneity prompts men in every direction to assist in the effort that is to be made. The number of signatures cannot be counted yet, the bare counting of the sheets of names is a task of itself and every post adds to the number, while even jungle tracts like Singbhoom are not behind in the work. So far only one *contretemps* has occurred; about a dozen Marwarris at Kurrachee wrote to say there was a misunderstanding—the result was they were informed that their signatures would be thrown out. It is very probable Sir George Chesney will be asked to take charge of and present the petition to the House, but not the most stalwart member of the Assembly would be able personally to convey the roll in, nor is it thought there will be space on the table, for the lists of signatories promise to make it perhaps the most lengthy of petitions ever brought within the building.

The further fall in exchange is again the principal event of the week, and each day has presented a small panic in the matter. There are still men in business here who remember the rupee at 2*s*. 2*d*., and it is difficult to them to believe that they have lived to see it 1*s*. 1*d*., or just a half of what it was early in the sixties. The lowest point was this morning when ready wire was 1*s*. 0 15/16*d*., but the lowest point in the scale was in a transaction for the concluding months of the year for which 1*s*. 0 5/8*d*., is said to have been taken. There seems to be nothing that will stop the drop; this afternoon's steadiness has the appearance of being momentary and attributable only to dearer money. A number of people think that there is a sort of natural attraction to silver point; with exchange falling and the price of the metal rising there is certainly an assimilation, which if further persevered in will again bring the two together. Those who think in that way now maintain that there really will be some virtue in at once reopening the mints, and they argue that the sooner it is done the better, as silver will then run up and meet exchange and thus save the latter from falling further. Among other ideas of the past day or two, is one that Government should take the present opportunity to sell some of their silver now that the market quotation is 99 or thereabouts—it is an excellent rupee price to be able to obtain compared with prices for some months past. There are also many who think that now more than ever a prohibitive duty on the metal is the very thing wanted.

Among more serious thinking natives met with in business it is striking to see the deep interest taken now-a-days in the financial position of the Government. A few years ago the majority of educated men among them studied the public accounts and budget statement only as it related to the trade of each respectively, but not so now, for among all callings it is possible to meet with men having a full grasp and appreciation of the critical position into which affairs are drifting. Viewed in the rough revenue, including 20 crores from Railways, may be put down at 92 crores, while in expenditure, 30 crores has to be remitted to the Secretary of State, 24 crores is applied to the army, 20 crores to Railways, and 4 to 5 crores towards interest. This leaves 14 crores for all other purposes, such as the actual administration of the country, distress, political emergency, &c. Fourteen crores is certainly an amount that can only be looked at as moderate when it is remembered to what a variety of purpose it has to be applied. From a native point of view it is at once inadequate for the material progress of the country and as provision for anything unlooked for, nor is this the view merely of the multitude, for men in the front rank of native society think alike, and in saying it is engaging their very serious attention an actual fact is stated. They are now forced into the belief that gold prices at the other end are adjusted to the falling exchange, and whereas some years ago it was possible to score through a drop in exchange, the adjustment is now so immediate as to preclude any chance of gain from that source in the export trade. In the import trade they are on the face of it hit even more seriously, having to pay away a larger number of rupees, without a proportionate advance at this end in the prices that consumers consent to give. The class of native traders known as indentors are now crying out bitterly at having to agree to 1s. 1d. and under as the rate at which they are drawn on in the thirty days' sight drafts negotiated through the exchange banks; and those not in business can form no idea of the difficulties that are being experienced daily not merely by the men who have to retire drafts, but by those here who are the holders for value and have to insist on due performance of obligations. Viewed therefore from the standpoint both of exporter and importer the natives are to be heard asking if there is any good at all in an habitually falling exchange. And certainly the Government do not benefit, for with every disappearing thirty-second the solvency of the country is proportionately diminished. A very intelligent native said to-day that the Secretary of State must either reduce his drawings, or there must be a reduction in the Army, as it is impossible for the authorities to go on ruling the country under a policy of starving everything else. It is a sign of the times to hear the native speak out in this style; it may be a little florid, but there is a lot of good commonsense in it nevertheless. It is of course easy to demand that the India Office drawings be reduced, but how is it to be done when a clear third of the revenue has to be expended on the other side? About the Army it is difficult to argue with a native and to point out that so long as might is right it is practically impossible to effect any reduction under that head. The men feel impelled to express their feelings, under the conviction that extra taxation in one form or another is inevitable; and with only a prospect of being further touched to the quick, they are heard at the present time to bemoan the character of British rule and say that it is entirely changed: they maintain it was good before and is now bad. Such are the sentiments expressed among the better class of natives met with in business, nor can there be any abatement so long as the exchange difficulty remains a daily aggravation.

Another disturbing influence from a native point of view is the steadiness with which the home investing public have been and are rejecting rupee paper. The extreme fall in the sterling price appears to be no attraction to the British investor, and the only people in London willing to take the article are remitters to India. Such is the mistrust of the rupee, that it is impossible to say what the price in London would be, were it not for the exchange banks coming to the rescue and absorbing it as a medium for returning their funds from London. A native inquirer is much to the point: he asks what it all means, and is the British investor simply afraid that the sterling value of the rupee may in time fall to anything, or is he afraid that the whole fabric is tottering and that the rottenness of the finances of this country may in the course of years lead the Government into an insolvency amounting to an inability to pay the stipulated interest. The experience of the past few years has taught people in South America and in Egypt and elsewhere that default in payment of interest on State bonds is not a thing unknown. In quitting their holdings of rupee paper so readily, are the men on the London Stock Exchange showing the intelligence of rats forsaking a sinking ship? View it in any way you like, the inference is irresistible that in the opinion of those]men, the sterling equivalent of the rupee is a long way off the bottom. The figures are very instructive: going back only a couple of years it is seen that on 1st January 1892 the enfaced rupee paper held in Europe amounted to Rs. 27,85,00,000, on 1st January 1893 it was reduced to Rs. 26,48,00,000, and on the same date this year to Rs. 25,16,00,000, while from the weekly return of the Public Debt Office issued yesterday there now remains enfaced fo London only Rs. 23,68,00,000 Deduct from this the amount now believed to be on the way out to India, and a still lower total will be arrived at. Roughly the British investor has been unloading somewhere about two crores a year on an average, taking the figures given as a guide; and the greater the alarm at the shrinking rupee the more rapidly will he be out of it. There is no denying that each day sees rupee paper becoming a more and more discredited article in England, and there is perhaps no stronger commentary on the present dissatisfaction in regard to the financial condition of this country.

In the money market there is no appreciable increase of supplies. For the moment there is a more comfortable feeling with the large take of Council wire, but as soon as the amount is expended there will again be scarcity, unless of course the Secretary of State continues to be lucky in selling his bills to the full quantity advertised. Locally money continues to be in good demand for trade purposes, but outside rates in sympathy with the reduction in the Bank of Bengal minimum are about one per cent. easier than last week. Discounts are 8 to 8¼ per cent. and 51 days' shroff paper Rs. 1-4 discount. The opium sale this week will return to Government a fair amount of trade money; on the other hand, the half-year's interest on the fours of 1865 payable the first week of May lets loose about 60 lakhs. About 36¾ crores of the loan are held in India at present out of a total of 34 crores and 29 lakhs. There must be something of a spasm in Bombay money market for the directors of the bank there to have suddenly raised their minimum this morning to 10 per cent. against 8 per cent. which is the rate here.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

The B I S N Co's s s Sciadia, 2,029 tons, Captain R Phillips, cleared yesterday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 930 tons, Captain F E Hardcastle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mussowah, (28th April) via Aden with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

The s s Starlight, 1,916 tons, Captain W Muller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Grimsby (6th April) with a cargo of 3,593 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
A Coup..........1891 Morgon...Hull.......17-5 F Muir & Co
C S Joaquim ..1007 Collins...Calcutta ...15-5 H A H Hosein
D Nasseri....850 J Raffin ..Red Sea...11-5-94 ..B & P S N Co
E Gloucestercity.....1498 J Dwyer ...Stellin...J Mackintosh
F Nairung ....2861 Bulloch..Not fixed ...T Morrison & Co
G Safari.... .. 891 Asthansen ...Zanzibar ..12-5 F Heyer
H Port Elliot..2294 Partridge..Dunkirk..W&A Graham &Co
K Kurrachi ......2317 J Iuch ....Liverpool ....J Mackintosh
N Picleton .. .1529 Funny.........Stettin ..9-5 J Mackintosh
O Skidby.. ...2241 Strachen...Hamburg...12-5 W&A Graham
P La Seyne...1151 Blanc ..Kurachi and Aden 10-5 A Simion
Q Purulia ....993 Phillips..Zanzibar .....10-5 M Mackenzie

HARBOUR WALL.
S S Mahanadi..517 D Adam ..C Mandwi.....Shepherd & Co

30 Tons Crane P. Dock.
S S Jeneta..2179 W Petrie...Hamburg...F Muir & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd. Vessels. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
1 Rohilla.....2174 Nantes.......China .....17-5 P & O S N Co
2 Lochtay ...3415 Lee...Amsterdam...W & A Graham & Co
5 Thibet...............1665 .....Peters ..Jedda 19-5 P & O Co
6 Bengaree...1859 Burgess ..Dunkirk 10-5 Finlay Muir & Co
7 Thisbe ....1789 Constanzo.....Trieste ..10-5 A L S N Co
9 Capecolonna..1766 J Alston Hull ..W & A Graham & Co
10 Maroa......4451 Adam .....Antwerp.....16-5 K Nixon & Co
13 Lawrel Branch 2129..Ritson..Antwerp 15-5 E Bates & Co
15 Caronse ......455 Pederson.....Mauritius..10-5 H S Sidick
16 Stanley......2105 Edgett...Queens Town..15-5 K Nixon &Co

HARBOUR WALL.
S S Kola.....496 Russel.. Kurrachi.....M Mackenzie & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
S S Lindula ..Allen ....3346.......M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Starlight (s)	Muller	Grimsby, April 6.
	Mobile (s)	Hardcastle	Mussowah, April 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	H M S Boadicia	Giffard	Colombo.
9	Picton (s)	Finney	Stellin.
	Umballa (s)	Stebbing	Moulmein.

The Steamer Scindia, Captain Phillips, obtained her port-clearance yesterday, for Calcutta, &c.

The Steamer Mobile, entered for loading yesterday, for Persian Gulf via Karacai.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
4 Maharani s.........Elliot..........Rangoon, April 28.
Khandalia s ....Bendall .....Bombay, April 13.
Capella s ....Ball ....Liverpool, Apr l 2.
Mahratta s ....Bannatyne ...Liverpool, April 4.

May. DEPARTURES.

May 4.—Steamers Maharaja, Clan Grant and Crion, and ship Port Douglas.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Fraser s—105 boxes soap, Rustomjee C Patell.
Eden Hall s—8 bales papers, Volkart Bros.

FROM LONDON.
Himalaya s—6 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 5 cases brandy, Croft Mody and Co.
Oceana s—1 case ham, James Pearse and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels s—2) bales papers, Volkart Bros.

FROM ANTWERP.
Stolzenfels s—7 cases cutlery, Volkart Brothers.
Baria s—9 cases papers, V Abdoolally.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Manilla s—51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Himalaya s—4 cases printing papers, Gordhandas Khatow.

FROM CHARENTE.
Himalaya s—235 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—6 cases glass beads, 10 cases glassware, and 65 bales papers, Volkart Brothers.
Vindobona s—3 cases glass beads, Volkart Brothers.
Gisela s—7 cases glassbeads, Volkart Brothers.

FROM VENICE.
Imperator s—15 cases glass beads, E Sullemanjee.

FROM BOLOGNE.
Oriental s—5 casks ink, Nuzerally Cumroodin.

FROM NEW YORK.
Lobelia s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Standard Co.
Naworth Castle s—115 cases kerosine oil, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 9.

FOR LONDON.
Laurel Branch s—54 cwts dry ginger, C Megjee; 180 cwts turmeric, Foolchand Bhanjee; 15 cwts peacock feathers, and 1 cwt buffaloe horns, P Damjee; 400 bags kardu seed, Robertson Bros and Co; 17 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 24 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.
La Seyne s—5½ cwts hingda, H F Khackey.
Siam s—4 cwts ivory, E Passia.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.
Congo s—200 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Maroa s—6,003 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell; 4,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,001 cwts groundnuts, F Fischer and Co; 8,001 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 530 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
Laurel Branch s—195 cwts oil cakes, E Allybhoy; 3,999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, D Nanjee and Co; 300 bales hemp, N Lalljee; 30 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 800 cwts myrabollams, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.
Congo s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee; 2,006 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bechar; 2,000 cwts myrabollems, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Cape Colonna s—510 cwts myrabollams, Wagjee Bacher; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.
Congo s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ST PETERSBURG.
Congo s—650 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Port Elliott s-457 cwts poppyseed and 8,004 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, and 1,668 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co,
Bengaree s—287 cwts poppyseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Skidby s—400 cwts mustardseed, and 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 385 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 50 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 256 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 5,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji; 8000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Kurrachee s—670 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1179 cwts teelseed and 9,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 20,000 cwts wheat, 467 cwts mowrseed, 9,922 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 63 bales coiryarn, 559 bags coffee, Turner Morrison and Co.
La Seyne s—1, box silver coins (Rs. 5,700 and) gold coins Rs. 12,750) The Comptoir National de Escompte de Paris.

FOR HONGKONG.
Rohilla s—150 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 185 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—320 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 400 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Rohilla s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Culna s—101 bales cotton, R Luchmandas, 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.
Scindia s—56 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 8th May, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·745
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·2
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SW, SSW, SW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	275

* From midnight to midnight.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 28th April was 280 against 295 and 368 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 50. There were 41 deaths from cholera, against 47 and 52 in the two preceding weeks, the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 15. There were 15 deaths from small-pox during the week, against 26 in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 113 and 20 respectively, against 110 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·3 per mille per annum, against 24·8 the mean of the last five years.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ICE SAFES and BOXES, made on the most approved principle, have just been received in various sizes by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEA.—Imperial Family Mixture and Breakfast Mixture, par Excellence, at Re. 1-2, 14 as. and 11 as. per lb., respectively from General Young Husband's Celebrated Tea Gardens.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE —A very nice looking English-built DOG-CART, suitable for a Pony or Galloway. Apply to "285," care of this paper.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. B. CARROLL's Valuable Furniture, by Mr. Wimbridge and others, Piano, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

ON VIEW.—Col. OSBORN'S BONA-FIDE Sale of Camp Furniture, Carriage, Horses, Tents, Rifle, etc, in Tents, near the Band Stand, to be Sold on 12th inst.

BEST OILMAN'S STORES.—Sardines with Tomatoes, tin As. 6. Anchovies in Oil, bottle As. 14. Olives Farcies, bottle Re. 1-10. Cambridge Sausages, tin Re. 1-2. Best Portugal Figs in 3-lbs. tins, each Re. 1-2.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO LET, furnished, for the monsoon months; Westrop House, Malabar Hill. Apply to J. SHEPHERD, of Messrs. Shepherd & Co.

TO BE LET.—Furnished, WESTROPP HOUSE, The Ridge, Malabar Hill, Apply to J. A. SHEPHERD.

LOAN WANTED.—Rs. 10 to 20 Thousand, to Increase a Thriving Mofussil Business. Will pay Ten per cent. Apply "RAMROD," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Competent SALESMAN, for Hardware and other General London and Sundries Continental business. Liberal Salary and Prospects for a Man with Influential connections with Bazar Dealers. None else need apply.—"A 24," care of this Office.

WANTED, for one year, from 1st June, SUPERINTENDENT, for a Mission High School, Christian, European or Native. To suitable applicant Salary from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300, according to qualifications. Apply, giving references, experience, qualifications and University Status, to "M. H. S.," care of this Office.

REAL MANILA CIGARS, Nos. 2 and 3, at Rs. 5 and 4 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100, by our Agent at Manila. They are Mild, Aromatic and Free-drawing Cigars, and the Facilities which are at our command, enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in Bombay.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATING and GUILDING WORK done in a most Satisfactory Way, at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable, and Upper-storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the Central and Healthiest part of Poona. Each Family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Detached Bungalows for Families. Single Ladies and Gentlemen can now have Private Sitting Rooms. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official cources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

FOR GIFTS to friends at home or for mementoes or keepsakes of India our Establishment offers advantages possessed by none other of its kind in India.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE.—Just received, a large Consignment of this Type, Type Pallets, &c. Catalogues to be had.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE SUN LIFE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM is UNSURPASSED. Accident Insurance on very favourable Terms. Full particulars on application to Messrs ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A PONY FOR SALE.—Just arrived, from Australia, quiet, riding or driving. Suitable for Lady or Children. Particulars, apply COWASJEE EDULJEE, No. 16, Military Square Lane, or Captain, Steamer "Warrnambool."

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week. Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, Horse Artillery Caster, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from vice; up to any weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J.," care of this Office.

HOMEWARD BOUND.—Good quality Waterproof Tweed HOLDALLS, 36 by 56, with Straps complete, Rs. 12-4 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1 Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage, Annas 4.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

AMERICAN DENTIST,

HAVING RETURNED from AMERICA, will shortly RE-OPEN his DENTISTRY in his Old Office, next Door, DITMAR'S Lamp Warehouse, Esplanade Road.

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DIAMONDS FOR ROYALTY.

THE finest BRILLIANT DIAMONDS that have ever been found may now be inspected at Messrs. MARCKS & Co.'s ESTABLISHMENT. The Purity and Colour of these fine stones are beyond comparison, while for effective cutting, producing the maximum of sharpness and lustre, magnificently grand and dazzling, they are Unsurpassed.

Such a Collection of Diamonds has never before been seen in India, and it is very much doubted if Brilliants of such exceeding brilliancy and quality have ever been offered before.

The Collection comprises odds and perfectly matching pairs weighing from 4 carats to 15, carats per pair and costing from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,100 per carat. If QUALITY is of secondary importance, and is made subordinate to Size, then slightly inferior stones of double the size can be supplied for the same money.

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DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN LEGISLATION
AND
HOME CONTROL;
BY EDWARD JENKINS.

In Pamphlet Form, containing Two Letters addressed to the "Englishman" on Debate and Vote in the Supreme Legislative Council, on the Cotton Duties.

Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
PRICE: 4 ANNAS.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL
IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 25 Lakhs.

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SECRETARIES,
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Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad
PRICE..................... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 9.

THERE was no change in London yesterday in any of the Stock Exchange or other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter; but in New York, the price of Bar Silver advanced 1/8 cent to 64 1/8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·89 dollars.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 29⅛s. per 416 lbs. sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Amsterdam, tone of the market dull; and White Delhi Wheat at 23⅛s. per 492 lbs. cif. sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg.

Spot Cotton was unchanged in value in Liverpool yesterday; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 3 51-64d. for May-June deliveries, and 3 55-64d. for September-October. The market closed quiet, all round, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*; and the Imports 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, 7¼ remained the price of ready Mid Up-lands Cotton; but August Futures advanced 28 points to 7·31 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, making this season's total give the following comparison with that in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts......	4,000	7,000	10,000
Three days' „ ...	13,000	17,000	24,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893....	5,693,000	4,751,000	6,778,000

A moderate business has been done in our local Cotton market again to-day; but the tone has become steady at an advance in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. The purchases sum up 1,900 bales, of which exporters are credited with 900 bales, consisting of 400 Broach, at Rs. 227; 250 Bengal, at Rs. 150-5; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 175; and 50 Bhagalkote, at Rs. 177; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, made up of 350 Barsee, at Rs. 350; 250 Malkapore, at Rs. 182; 200 Dhulia, at Rs. 150-4; and 100 each of Dharwar, at Rs. 190; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken for shipment to a small extent, the tone of the market having remained quiet, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS remain steady in tone at our last quotations, and a moderate export business has again been reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton..............................	12,895	bales.
Wheat..............................	20,870	cwts.
Linseed	41,172	„
Rapeseed	41,970	„
Gingelly	1,559	„
Poppyseed	7,421	„
Groundnuts	6,360	„
Castorseed	548	„
Rice..............................	82,239	„

FREIGHTS are steady, with no change in quotations for May shipment to Continental ports at 17s. 6d. for Seeds and Wheat, and 18s. per ton for Cotton. Forward rates are rather weak; and business has been done for June shipment, to Antwerp, at 17s. for Seeds and Wheat, and 17s. 6d. per ton for Cotton; and for Liverpool at 17s. for the former cargo, and 18s. per ton for Wool.

EXCHANGE opened again with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 3-32d., Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance for the mail, and at 1s. 1 1-32d. for May, forward quotations being 1s. 0 15-16d. for Telegraphic, for June transfer, 1s. 0 7-8d. for July, and 1s. 0 13-16d. later. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 1 7-32d. for the mail and 1s. 1 3-16d. later; but the latter rate was also practicable for the mail, though we have heard of no Mercantile Paper offering to-day for any position, the only business reported being some Bank near Telegraphic, between Banks, at our above quotations; and the market closed quiet pending the receipt of news as to the result of to-day's Council drawings, as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand......	1s. 1 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 1-16d.	„
Do, 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-32d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 1 3-16 to 7-32d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·38¾	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet in tone throughout the day. Opening at 102 5/8 for cash, and 102 13-16 for the next settlement rates for Fours advanced to 102¾, and 102 7/8 in the two positions, respectively, closing, however, at a reduction of 1-16 per cent. therefrom, 100¼, nominal has been the rate for 3½ per Cents.

SHARES have shown more animation to-day, and we note, in Mill Scrip at our revised quotations, an advance of Rs. 25 in Central India; of Rs. 15 in Empress; of Rs. 10 in Connaught, and Howard and Bullough; of Rs. 5 in Imperial; of Rs. 2½ in Presidency; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold. On the other hand, Khandeish have declined Rs. 25; Bombay Cotton, Rs. 15; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 10; Luckmidas, and Western India, Rs. 5 each; and Maneckji Petit Rs. 2½. In Press Scrip Volkarts have advanced Rs. 20; and Mufussil, New Indian and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 2½ each; but East Indian have declined Rs. 25; Broach City, Rs. 7½; Harvey and Sabapathy, Hingoli, Munmar, and Prince of Wales, Rs. 5 each. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower in the first issue, and Rs. 10 in the others; Alcock, Ashdown have advanced Rs. 5 in the first issue; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 higher; Port Canning have advanced Rs. 5; Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 5 higher.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅝
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols....................	100 3/8
3 per cent. Rentes....................	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 5-16
Bar Silver	29 3-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta left here this morning.

COLOMBO, MAY 9.

Mail steamer Thames from China arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 9.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted. Mails for Reunion close at Mauritius 8 a.m. on Saturday the 12th instant.

With effect from Thursday the 10th May and until furthe orders the tariff per word in messages between India ane Europe will be increased to Rupees three and annas twelvd via Suez and Teheran, five annas less via Turkey; two anna a word to be added from offices in Burma. Press message from India and Burma to United Kingdom no change.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

◆

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th May, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	4	15 p.m.	17	18
Teheran	9	2	30 p.m.	...	19
Suez	9	2	55 p.m.	..	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 9th May, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	35	...	1
„ Madras............	...	56	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

◆

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JACKSON—May 8, Henry Jackson, of the E. D. Sasoon's Mill, expired at 9 a.m., of diabetes, aged 50 years and 8 months. (Lancashire papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

JOHNSTONE—WEST—April 25, at the Union Church, Mussoorie, by the Revd Thos Evans, William Wallace Johnstone, Mananager, the Himalaya Seed Stores, Mussoorie, to Lilian Mary, eldest daughter of the late R Barton West, late of Calcutta and Mussoorie.

TRESHAM—CLINE—April 30, at Christ Church, Cawnpore by the Revd Foss Westcott, Herbert Arthur Tresham, youngest son of D P Tresham, Educational Department, to Amy Julia Cline, third daughter of the late E A Cline, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Allahabad.

DEATH.

LINDSAY—May 1, at Agra, of enteric fever, Second-Lieutenant Walter, Alexander Lindsay, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, son of William Lindsay, Esq. of Gloucester House, Richmond, Surrey, aged 20 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

THE full report of the paper on the "Conditions and Prospects of Popular Education in India," which the Census Commissioner read before the Royal Statistical Society last month, and to which we have already briefly referred, is not pleasant reading for the admirers, official and non-official, of our educational system in this country. We cannot help expressing the hope that Lord Reay was among Mr. Baines' audience on the occasion. His Lordship once gravely informed a Bombay audience that the rate of progress in our own Presidency in this matter would compare favourably with the existing state of matters in Scotland. If we, as portrayed in Mr. Baines' paper, are better than Scotland, Scotland must be poor indeed. Mr. Baines expressly disclaims pessimistic views. But he is an optimist as regards the future only. "I am not one of those," he says himself, "who delight in putting back the clock and rubbing their hands over the appearance of retrogression. But I do protest against deception in the opposite direction, by going about crowing and clapping hands over some flimsy, garbled, and ludicrously inadequate evidence that it is blazing mid-day when, in fact, the sun is only just touching the mountain-tops, and all the valley below is shrouded in the darkest shadow." The paper has all the Census figures at its back, wielded by the man who knows them best. It is thoroughly up to date; so much so that it checks the Census figure for the total number of graduates turned out by the Arts' Faculties in our colleges, which stands at 16,000, by a reference to Dr. Bhandarkar's recent remarks on "the serious want of stamina he has noticed among university men and their generally short lives." The paper is a weighty attack all along the line on our existing system. In attempting a short summary of it we do not propose to write controversially; though we shall take opportunity to insist that in one particular at least Mr. Baines paints his shadows too dark. But the Census Commissioner is fond himself of headings from the poets; and he will allow us to cheer ourselves up at the start with the lines in which one of our own poets described an apparently equally desperate position of affairs in a widely different field—"In the East the sun climbs slow, how slowly! But Westward, look, the land is bright."

By popular education, Mr. Baines is careful to explain at the outset, he does not mean popular instruction. He aims, in his own words, at appraising the various influences that chiefly tend to the formation of character amongst the masses of the Indian population; and among these "the development of the intellectual side of that character does not here, any more than in other countries, hold the first place." It is very much the fashion now to draw a sharp line between the moral and intellectual side of character, a line which has less in nature corresponding to it than is generally supposed. Some enthusiasts go the length of holding that all clever men are bad men and all good men stupid, a turning upside down of the older doctrine—for which too, however, there is respectable authority—that sin is ignorance, and knowledge virtue. No member of the species is, when laid on the dissecting table, exposed more ruthlessly to the process than the unhappy Indian schoolboy. But, waiving that, it is impossible to speak too heartily in praise of the picture of the conditions, material and social, under which popular instruction in this country has to do its work. We give this part of the paper in full, commending it especially to the attention of our native friends. It is a picture of the present condition of Indian society drawn by a skilful, and, as we think may justly be claimed, a sympathetic hand. If Mr. Baines is wrong he is wrong with the majority of his countrymen here. If he is right, and we see that he claims that his main conclusions are accepted by native thinkers themselves, there is much in what he says which should arrest the attention of those primarily interested in the advancement of the people of this country. We turn ourselves to the task of giving, in what must be a very brief summary, the figures the Census Commissioner gives as throwing light on the progress which the education of the English has made in piercing the five-fold line of defence the Indian boy opposes to it. For in this country, as Mr. Baines pleads, caste is added to the four walls Richter speaks of in the motto prefixed to the Education chapter in the Census Report:—"The waves of the ocean, before reaching the child, break against four walls which encompass the water of his education or crystallisation. Father, mother, brothers, and sisters, and a few extra people are his forming-world and mould."

Mr. Baines' figures are certainly calculated to shake even official optimism to its centre. We reproduce them as concisely as possible without resorting to tabular statements. He divides the population of this country into three classes, those under instruction, those who are "literate," that is able to read and write more than their own name, and the vast surrounding sea of the "illiterate." Now in 1891, of every hundred persons in India, 2·99 were under instruction; 8·06 were not under instruction but able to read and write; and absolute "illiteracy" swallowed up the 88·95 left out of the hundred! The corresponding figures for every hundred females are 0·22, 0·34, and 99·44. In other words in the year under consideration, of the males of India only 11 per cent., and of the females only 56 per 10,000 were returned as not illiterate, or 6 per cent. of the whole community. When children of both sexes under five years old are excluded, as of course they ought to be, the results, which, however, we need not give, are a trifle better. These are the figures for India as a whole. Turning now to the various provinces we come upon a startling fact, which, with the explanation furnished by Mr. Baines, suggests the only bit of criticism we have to offer now on his paper. In Mr. Baines' table of "illiterates" per 1,000 in the provinces Bombay occupies a fairly good place—if there were anything to boast about here—as compared with some other great provinces. We have only 860 ignoramuses to every 1,000, as compared say, with 942, which is the figure for Oudh. But cross the Bay of Bengal, and the figures drop at once to 557 for Lower Burma and 538 for the Upper Province. "The difference," explains Mr. Baines, is due to the religious system in Burma. Buddhism there demands that every boy should spend a certain number of years under instruction in a monastery, and the establishment of these institutions being an act of religious merit, leading to substantial benefit in the next incarnation of the pious founder, is a usual way of disposing of wealth, the accumulation of which is reprobated in the tenets of the local faith. Not a large proportion of, it may be mentioned, these Hpongyi Kyaungs, as they are called, are included in the departmental returns, though a good many of the private institutions are gradually adopting the modern text-books and methods of teaching mathematics and writing introduced of late years along with the British system." Now this method of religious instruction in Burma undoubtedly came from this country; and we are not so convinced as Mr. Baines is that it had absolutely died out at the moment when English education began in this country. We take it that the process of putting new wine into old bottles has profited in Burma from the experience which had to be gained in India; and that the absolute dearth of popular instruction in India with which, according to Mr. Baines, our system began, is partly imaginary, partly due to a transitory state of things. The reader may have noticed that we have said nothing about females in this division into provinces. The melancholy fact is that in no province of the British Empire in India except Burma are less than 99 per cent. of the females illiterate, and that even in Burma the figure does not drop appreciably lower. The distribution according to the main religious creeds follows, and is not less interesting than the others. Next to the European element the Parsee is the least illiterate. It represents also the only indigenous section which has an appreciable proportion of literate women in it. 49·9 per cent. of Parsee women are illiterate as against, for example, 99·6 of Brahminic women. But the whole Zoroastrian community numbers less than 90,000 souls. The Jains come next; and their figures are extremely curious. While 89·5 per cent. of Brahminic males are illiterate the Jain figure falls to 46·6. They are better than the Christians, whose figure is 65·7. But the Jain women are not like the Parsee women. They do not differ appreciably from Brahminic women. The great divergence between the two sexes in the Jain community is said to be due to the fact that the males included in the area where education was returned at the last Census are nearly all traders, whilst their households have no such characteristic to raise them above the general dead level of their sex. These are the chief of Mr. Baines' figures. For the rest, and for his comments upon them we fear we must refer to his paper. Enough, it is hoped, has been said to show that it well deserves perusal and careful study.

THE latest number of "Indian Museum Notes" is distinctly above the average, and the notes gain much by being neatly illustrated. Mr. G. B. Buckton, F.R.S., contributes a paper on a new Coccid from Ceylon, which occupies first place. The insect which he had seen and describes he believes to be a distinct variety and since they only live a few days the opportunities for observing them must naturally be rare. Attention and address are therefore required in securing them, and it is desirable that this should be done without delay, seeing that the insect has proved very troublesome in the Botanical Garden at Perademija where it multiplies with great rapidity and attacks the most showy plants in the Garden. A new species of Fulgoridæ is next described by M. Lethierry. The specimen reported upon was taken from Ceylon, and is, it seems, to be found, in its various stages of growth, swarming within the clasping sheaths of the leaves of the Indian corn plant. In wet weather it is covered by a sooty fungus, which has not been noticed at other times. It is also attended by ants. The eggs are buried in the tissues of the plant on the inside of the sheathing leaves, the orifice being concealed by a deposit of white woolly secretion. Their effect on the plants depended much upon the period at which they were attacked, the younger ones becoming stunted and weakened, the older ones suffering in a slighter degree. A new enemy of the custard-apple is next dealt with. The specimen upon which the genus and species are founded was reared in the Museum from caterpillars found tunnelling into the fruit of the custard-apple in Calcutta. The insect proved to be new to the Indian Museum collection, so it was forwarded to Lord Walsingham, who submitted it to Mr. F. Moore. Mr. Moore writes: "The moth from the custard-apple is also a phycid, the specimen sent home being that of a female. This has been kindly examined and described for me by my friend Mons. Ragonot, who has characterised it as belonging to a new genus and species of Phycitidæ, to which he has given the name of *Anonæpestis bengalella.*" As the female only has yet been described, it would be desirable to procure the male. Mr. G. B. Buckton then contributes some notes on Indian Aphidæ, describing particularly an aphis which infects the bamboo throughout British India. The winged female, which is now described by Mr. Buckton, and for the first time was taken by Mr. E. E. Green, upon the cultivated yellow-stemmed bamboo in Ceylon. Mr. Green notices that although the aperous form is sometimes so abundant as to completely cover the surface of the bamboo shoots, the plant does not appear to be injured to any very great extent. He adds that in life the wingless form is of a dull state grey colour slightly obscured by a whitish bloom, the gravid females having a cushion of white meal upon the extremity of the abdomen. The winged form, on the other hand, is so dark in colour as to be almost black, and is without any whitish bloom. Finally, Mr. E. C. Cotes, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, contributes a series of miscellaneous notes for the Entomological Section of the Museum, which would alone render the number readable.

ALTHOUGH Major Owen may have acted without the instructions of Government in hoisting the British flag at Wadelai it is not at all probable his action will be disavowed or that he will suffer in any way for playing off his own bat. Wadelai lies between twenty and thirty miles up the Nile, is near the Albert Nyanza, and in dealing with the slave trade is of the utmost strategical importance. It was, as we stated the other day, the hope and expectation of those taking part in the action against Kabarega that once he was defeated the back of the slave trade and Arab domination would be broken. But the capture of Wadelai was a *sine qua non.* Writing of the necessity of dealing effectually with the slave trade in Kabarega's territory, Sir Gerald Portal feared that everything pointed to a desperate and, perhaps, long-continued struggle between the advances of European civilisation from the coasts on the east and west and the old class of Arab traders who are being driven back to the neighbourhood of Lake Tanganyika, the north-end of Nyasa, the upper waters of the Congo, and the south-west side of the Victoria Nyanza. This struggle might, he imagined, take the form of a series of petty individual revolts and skirmishes, or result in a crusade of the forces of Christianity against the whole creed of Islam in Central Africa. Further, Sir Gerald laid it down that in determining both the nature and the result of this contest the position of the Christian country of Uganda is of vital importance. Even then frequent communications pass from the Arabs of Tanganyika and Tabora to the fanatical Mahomedans at Wadelai and along the White Nile, as well as to the nearest and most dangerous neighbour of Uganda, Kabarega, King of Unyoro. So long as Uganda is under European supervision he considered there is little or no danger of these probable disturbances spreading from south to north, but were the present control to be withdrawn the consequent loss of prestige, might have consequences which, if our place were not at once taken by some other European Power, would imperil much of the admirable work done in Uganda by Catholic and Protestant missionaries alike, would shake the position of Europeans throughout East and Central Africa, and would react seriously in the neighbouring colonies of Germany, Italy, and the Congo State. Thus it appears that in taking possession of Wadelai, Major Wilson is not only likely to have the approbation of the imperialists but of missionaries and philanthropists of every description.

THIS morning's telegrams tell us that Generals Palmer and Stewart have been appointed Knights Commanders of the Bath for service in the Chin Expedition. Both officers have seen more than an average share of active service and in subduing the Chins they have effected much for the good of the country in which they serve. The frequency of the Chin raids and their daring character necessitated the despatch of various expeditions during the past few years. In 1888-89 the first was sent and the Chin Hills were occupied, steady progress in settling the tribes and inaugurating an efficient system of government being made. But in the autumn of 1892 a sudden outbreak occurred in the north necessitating the despatch in the following cold season of a considerable force of troops under the officer now duly rewarded. The northern tribes were disarmed and the Chin Hills declared part of British India. Major-General Palmer, now in command of the Punjab Frontier Force, saw his final active service in the Mutiny, when he was wounded and his horse killed under him at Nawabgunge. He next served in the North-West Frontier of India Campaign, in Abyssinia, the Duffla Expedition, the Dutch War in Acheen, the Afghan War, and the Soudan so that he had become a toughened warrior before crossing the Chin Hills. Brigadier-General Stewart served in the Mutiny, in the Jowaki Expedition, Afghanistan, and Burma. Both officers had already received he honor of Companionship of the Bath.

AT the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation yesterday, the Municipal Commissioner attributed the bad quality of the water-supply which had been recently experienced to the cloudy weather, bringing large accumulation of vegetable matter in the reservoirs up to the surface. The report of the Health Officer on the subject had not yet been received.

THE election of a Municipal Councillor by the Fellows of the Bombay University, in the place of Professor Oxenham resigned, took place yesterday evening at the University Hall. The votes were registered by Mr. F. Chambers, acting Registrar of the Bombay University. There were two candidates for the seat and the contest was very kee Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee who was nominated by the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar was declared successful by a majority of seven, he having secured fifty four votes against forty-seven in favour of Professo Hathornthwaite, who was nominated by Dr. Water and the Hon. Mr. Macdonnel.

HER MAJESTY'S Flagship Boadicea, under th command of Captain G. A. Giffard, sailed o Tuesday evening, for Colombo, with his Excellenc W. R. Kennedy, the Naval Commander-in-Chie on board.

A PARTY of members of Parliament have recentl been conducted over the new Tower Bridge by th Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Wolfe Barry. The workin machinery stations for opening and closing the tw enormous bascules or leaves were first inspected and then the spiral stairs of the northern tower one hundred and forty feet in height, were ascended, the high-level passenger bridge crossed, and the descent made by the spiral stairs of the south towe During the present month the bascules have bee worked on four occasions by the powerful hydrauli machines constructed for the purpose; and ther only remains to fit the hydraulic locking ram which, acting like bolts, will secure firmly the t ends of the two leaves together, thus forming t vehicular roadway on the level. Some adjus ment of counterpoise ballast on the huge quadran and a few other finishing details remain in hand but there is every prospect of an opening for traff before the end of June.

THE Trincomalee correspondence of the *Times Ceylon* writing on the second inst., says:—Wh the "blue-jackets" of H. M. S. Cossack, whi is at present in our harbour, were at target practi at the rifle range, a dhoby had the misfortune to accidentally struck by a "Morris tube" bull The bullet entered his eye and lodged somewh in the jaw. He has lost the use of the eye totall and is at present in hosspital.

OF the 160 maxim guns ordered for India 48 w be allotted to British Infantry regiments, wh will give two each to the 24 battalions of the Fi Army in case of mobilisation. The bore of the gu is, a contemporary believes, 450, this size bei necessary in order to secure sufficient recoil for co tinuous automatic action. Some 108 Maxims required for the Quetta and other frontier defen for bridge-heads at Sukkur, Attock and elsewh in the Punjab, and for defensive positions genera For two years or more we have insisted upon necessity for having these guns in India as th value has been proved beyond all question. Government have asked for them repeatedly, and last the English authorities are complying w their request. The fighting power of the garri will be greatly increased by this addition their armament, and with the arrival of the g the defences of the North-West frontier will practically completed. We have only to read accounts of the actions in Matabele land to be c vinced that the Maxim will stand rough usage, that its destructive powers have not been o rated. In actions against frontier tribes, whe small force may be matched against masses would be invaluable. Even Gazis with all t fanaticism would think twice about facing a which mows them down without a chance of get to close quarters.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas :—

Lord Rosebery's Ladas......	1
Lord Alington's Matchbox..................	2
Sir J. Blundel Maple's Athlone............	3

THE ISSUE OF TWO MILLION INDIA BILLS.

MAY 8.

Tenders for the two million of India Bills resulted as follows :—

Tenders for twelve months at £97-18-10 received thirty per cent., and for six months there were no tenders.

HOISTING THE BRITISH FLAG AT WADELAI.

In the House of Commons last night Sir E. Grey, replying to a question, said that Major Owen reached Wadelai on the 4th February and hoisted the British flag but that he had acted without instructions from the Government.

THE TREE-SMEARING IN BEHAR.

A letter has appeared from Sir Alfred Lyall in which he reassures the public about the smearing of mango-trees in Behar and believes its origin to be religious and non-political.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive will visit Austria, France, and England in July, and probably Constantinople as well.

REWARDS FOR THE CHIN EXPEDITION.

Generals Palmer and Stewart have been appointed Knights Commander of the Bath for services in the Chin Expedition.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Warwick, which is now a first-class cricket County, has beaten Notts by six and Surrey by seven wickets.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 9.

Although Captain Duff has been appointed to officiate, vice Colonel Hamilton, as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, he will be placed on duty in connection with the Army Bill during the current season.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

Final corrections in the Cantonment Code has been submitted to the Officers' Committee for approval when the work, as fully amended, is passed. The Code will be published immediately and notified in the *Gazette of India*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Thomas, Conservator of Forests, has been appointed to officiate, vice Mr. Mackee, who has been granted one year's furlough to England, on medical certificate.

Captain Watkis' officiates, *vice* Captain Duff, when the latter takes over charge from Colonel Hamilton.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The Entrance Examination for the Financial Department will be held on July 9.

DEFACEMENT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Orders may shortly be expected on the question of the defacement of postage labels. It is understood that the use of rubber-stamps by commercial firms will be prohibited, but no objection will be taken to the ordinary ink mark or line.

SHIRAZ NEWS.

Latest news from Shiraz is is very favourable. The walls have been entirely rebuilt, and the bazaars opened.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 9.

The Indian Currency Association intend issuing another manifesto shortly.

THE KURRAM VALLEY FRONTIER.

It is understood that actual marks for the delimitation of the Kurram Valley Frontier has not been erected, though the hills defining the boundary has been accurately surveyed.

THE GILGIT GARRISON.

The regular troops of the Indian Army, garrisoning Gilgit, will not be reduced this year.

DISQUIETING NEWS FROM AGRA.

Serious news comes from Agra. It appears that the caste system has been trenched upon, and a batch from the 13th Bengal Infantry was drafted into the 17th. Following upon this, promotion was made from among interlopers, whose intrusion was regarded more bitterly. The feeling was so deep that two companies of the 7th Regiment paraded of their own accord. On the Commanding Officer demanding an explanation of this extraordinary behaviour, the sepoys protested against the promotion, and asked to be sent to their homes. The more vehement of the demonstrators were promptly placed under arrest, and the remainder warned of the serious consequences. The malcontents were dispersed, but next morning the men again assembled, and demanded the release of their comrades placed under restraint. The Commanding Officer approached each mutineer individually, endeavouring to reason with each one, and excusing their misconduct on the ground that most of them were young soldiers. All, however, went to no purpose. The sepoys insisted that either their comrades should be released or be allowed to join them, and as no persuasion would shake their determination, they were ordered to guard the room. Here the matter at present rests.

THE MURDERERS OF MR. KELLY.

A Lahore telegram, dated 9th May, states that the Waziri Chiefs have brought in the men who murdered Mr. Kelly and the sowar in the Zam Pass. They are now being tried by a jirgha at Dera Ismail Khan, but the men who murdered the party of four sepoys of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, are still at large.

WAZIRISTAN NEWS.

The Waziris have not quieted down as yet. Still it is considered necessary to patrol the Gomal and the Zam Passes.

The telegraph wire recently laid between Tonk and Kajuri Kach has been cut, although it had been up only a little over a fortnight.

Reinforcements sent to Kajuri Kach and Jandola have not been withdrawn yet.

THEFT OF CARBINES.

Three carbines belonging to the Lahore Volunteer Cadet Corps were stolen from the Boys' High School, Lahore, on the night of the 6th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 8.	
10 p.m.	82·6
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.	
8 a.m.	81·4
10 a.m.	87·4
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	88·4

NEWS OF THE DAY.

An impression prevails in well-informed circles in London that Lord Reay will be appointed successor to the Earl of Hopetoun in the Governorship of Victoria.

There will, it is understood, be an appeal against the decision of the District Judge of Saharanpur in the case of the civil suit brought against the manager, directors and auditor of the defunct Himalaya Bank.

In addition to the charitable memorial of an "A. L. O. E. ward" in the new Dispensary, Batala, it is proposed to record the evangelical side of Miss Tucker's work by the erection of two brass tablets, one in the Batala church, and the other in the Lahore Cathedral. For these only the sum of Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 respectively are required, and ought easily to be obtained.

The Government of India have sanctioned the amalgamation of the Bombay Dockyard division with the Bombay Defence division of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 1st April last.

As reports from Chilas now show that the local tribesmen have apparently abandoned any idea of hostilities, all orders relating to keeping troops in readiness to move from Abbottabad up the Khagan Valley have been countermanded.

A thunderstorm with heavy rain lasting nearly four hours passed over Simla on Saturday afternoon, causing a rapid fall in the temperature of twenty degrees. Rain fell again at Simla on Sunday afternoon, and the weather in the hills is much disturbed.

The Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the undermentioned officers as probationers for the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants Souter, Devonshire Regiment ; Anderson, Leinster Regiment ; Second-Lieutenants Vickers and Patterson, Royal West Surrey Regiment ; and Warburton, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Colonel Dundas, it appears, did not leave England to take up the appointment of Adjutant-General, Madras Army. Though the appointment was offered to, and accepted by that officer, it has since been decided that as no Adjutant-General is provided for in the Army Reorganisation scheme, no officer should be brought out from England to take up the appointment for a short time. It is, therefore, probable that Colonel Begbie will continue to officiate as Adjutant-General till the new Army Scheme is introduced, and it is decided who should be Chief of the Staff.

Major Kuper, Royal Artillery, well known as a keen sportsman and polo player, had an exciting adventure with a leopard while out pigsticking in Agra district last week. As the story reaches us at present it appears that he came across the leopard and dismounted to have a shot at it. The animal charged, and got to close quarters with only a wound in its foot. Major Kuper tried to save himself by holding the gun with both hands and forcing it crosswise into the leopard's jaws. Being a tall, powerful man, he made a good fight, but would have fared badly had not one of his companions, Lieutenant T. Jones of the Royal Horse Artillery, ridden up and speared the leopard. Major Kuper escaped with scratches from the animal's claws on his face, hands and shoulders.

The question of the arming of the civil police in Burma is the subject of a Resolution now published. The opinions of police officers are much divided, some holding that the civil police should have no arms. After long examination of the arguments, the Resolution orders that the number of firearms supplied to each district for the use of the civil police constale shall be ninety per cent. of the number of civil constable sanctioned for that district. Every civil shall be trained to the use of firearms. Firearms shall be issued to civil police at all outstations where military police are also stationed, or where the total number of civil police is, in Upper Burma, not less than 20, and in Lower Burma, not less than 15. Stringent orders have been issued for rendering all armed posts properly defensible.

The *Pioneer* writes :—We have again and again reproached the Government of India with their meanness in charging income-tax on the pay of junior military officers whose incomes, before the grant of compensation allowance, were below the exemption limit of Rs. 500. They are now being attacked in connection with the conversion of the British soldier's pay. The letters which we are receiving daily show that feeling on this subject is steadily growing, and the grievance is so real and substantial that it would be only politic to remedy it at once. But the Government of India are not to blame in this particular instance. The rate is fixed by the India Office, War Office and the Treasury at home. This step is taken in January each year, and is based upon a consideration of the exchange value of the rupee prevailing in December. This is the history of the current year's rate of 1s. 3¼d. which compares so unfavourably with the market rate of thirteen pence and a little over. There is, we are glad to say, some hope that a more equitable conversion may be granted, as when the rate was announced it was declared subject to revision owing to the special circumstances of the year. The Government of India are, we think, bound to represent the case to the Secretary of State forthwith, as there does not seem the faintest chance of 1s. 2d. even being reached for the next six or seven months, much less 1s. 3¼d. Inasmuch as the Finance Minister has budgeted for a fourteenpenny rupee, the War Office and Treasury can scarcely plead that it would be premature to make any alteration. The British garrisons in Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore and Hongkong, where a silver currency obtains, are also affected by the orders issued at home, so that the matter is a little more complicated than it would be if India alone were concerned. This fact, however, should not prevent justice being done without further delay.

Perhaps Ferozepore is the only district in the Punjab where an English reaping machine is now being used with fair success, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Last year's bumper crops and incessant rains resulted in nearly one-third of produce being left to rot out in the fields in many places, although the proverbial laziness of the cultivators was as much to blame as the untimely rains. The Mamdot Court of Wards in the Ferozepore district having started an agricultutal and stud farm on a small scale, felt the want of a reaper both for itself and the cultivators, and a machine was purchased for about Rs. 600. It was afterwards found that there were some difficulties in the way of working it. In the first place the machine is a little too heavy for an ordinary pair of bullocks. It also works on the English way of from left to right, while the men and animals of this country are, as is almost always the case, accustomed to work the opposite way. The reaper, moreover, requires a fairly smooth field to work upon, and not the cloggy land divided into small partitions as fields generally are in this country. Notwithstanding all these difficulties the reaper may be seen now working and cutting down the harvest much to the amusement and astonishment of the rural population. For the present a pair of camels is found to be most useful, and the reaper can cut about 12-ghumaos a day with 2 camels and 3 men, which work would ordinarily cost a cultivator from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40. After having cut down the crops of the agricultural farm, some 200 acres, the machine is let out on hire on Rs. 2 per ghumao, *i.e.* about half the usual cost, and already some Rs. 50 have been received by the Mamdot Estate. So the machine bids fair to be a good speculation after all. It was brought through Mr. J. A. Clarke, agent to Messrs. McHinch and Co., who went personally to the agricultural farm some 35 miles from Ferozepore and taught the people how to work it. To make the machine popular its size should be reduced from 5 to 3 feet.

The Court of In[illegible] into the loss of the Irrawaddy Flotil[illegible]'s steamer Pulu, in the river abo[illegible] have held the Serang in charge[illegible] steamer Bandit responsible for [illegible]e claim of the Flotilla Company is [illegible]-half of rupees.

What is known as the Burra Bazar murder case, writes the *Englishman*, was decided by Mr. Justice Norris and a special jury at the Calcutta High Court Sessions on Thursday last, the accused being found guilty and condemned to death. The case was remarkable in more than one respect. Baikanto Sukul, on being arraigned on the charge of wilful murder, pleaded guilty. His Lordship strove hard to enlighten the prisoner as to the nature of the legal theory of a plea of "not guilty, but again and again the wretched man rejected the well-meant counsel. "I will not tell a lie," he reiterated, "I committed the act, and I will abide by my fate." In vain he was informed that by pleading not guilty of the graver offence he would not be telling a lie, and that there were questions of provocation and mental excitement which had to be considered. The man was obdurate, and finally his Lordship had to set aside his confession and proceed with the trial of the prisoner in his own despite. There can be no doubt that Mr. Justice Norris acted wisely and humanely in construing the man's plea as a confession of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but what are we to think of the action of the prisoner? Baikanto Sukul may have been actuated by mere fatalism, or on the other hand, he may have been anxious to put an end to his life. The man was a beggar, and to use his own language he had been "struck and dishonoured in the presence of many people" by the policeman whom he had killed. He had not retaliated at the moment, but had gone to his house, apparently to procure the knife with which the deed was done. On his return, the policeman was standing together with twelve other members of the force, and the fact that Baikanto was undeterred by this formidable gathering is enough to show that he was beside himself with rage. He rushed at his victim, and plunged the knife in his back. The Standing Counsel seemed to think it strange that the twelve policemen should have had some difficulty in seizing Baikanto, but the Bengali guardian of the peace is not likely to have made a very serious attempt to come to close quarters with an armed madman. The facts of the case do not throw much light on Baikanto's resolute desire to die for his crime. A beggar might be stung to frenzy at the time by the sense of indignity, but that feeling could hardly induce him to sacrifice his life. Nor was his motive likely to be the loss of caste consequent upon the act of murder, although it does not appear from the reports that the caste of the man was ascertained. But if Baikanto's attitude must remain a mystery, it is only too evident that he acted like a savage in his blind outburst of vengeful passion. The provocation he had received was comparatively insignificant, and it is impossible not to agree with his Lordship that the crime is without a redeeming feature. That the man committed the crime in a fit of ungovernable passion is all that could be urged in his favour.

Two amusing stories were told by Mr. Littledale in his lecture on "A Journey Across Central Asia," delivered before the Royal Geographical Society. One told of a man suffering from sore eyes, who was directed to take two pills. "Why two?" he asked. "Surely you don't want only one eye cured," was the answer. The other story, also medical, is gruesome, turning on the similarity of the Chinese words for "wife" and "chicken." A sick husband was instructed by a practitioner with a very small knowledge of the vernacular, to "cut his wife's throat and make broth with her. We commend this misunderstanding to "modern" novelists, for it is full of possibilities.

The judicial inquiry into the history of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, which has been occupying a great deal of time lately, has brought into Court not a few eminent personages. Sir James Fergusson having been one of the recent witnesses, together with Mr. Mundella and Sir John Gorst. Sir Edward Stafford, also on the board, has now been under examination, the cautiousness of his answers having tempted Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams into saying "I confess when I listen to your replies, Sir Edward, I hear them with envy. Commercial euphemism is a fin art" at which the witness bowed.

The death of Dr. O'Reilly, the Catholic Bishop of Liverpool, has, of course, served to revive the many tales that have been related of the ludicrous mistakes made by the Post Office and carrier companies when they confused Dr. O'Reilly with Dr. Ryle, the Anglican Bishop of Liverpool. One story goes to the effect that much to his amusement the worthy Roman Catholic ecclesiastic once found at his residence a bonnet-box addressed to "Madame l'Eveque de Liverpool" There are still not a few survivors of the late parties who remember the young priest's unflinching devotion in the midst of the disastrous famine fever of 1847. The spirit he then proved animated the whole career of the much lamented Bishop.

In connection with the death announced from Florence of the Marquis de Talleyrand, formerly Duc de Dino, and brother of the Duc De Valencay, father of the present Prince de Sagan, it will possibly be remembered by some that the Marquis made over his ducal title to his son Count Maurice, who is now in the Holy Land with Pierre Loti. The wealthy Mrs. Stevens, who divorced her American husband, has been for some years Duchesse de Dino. Her father-in-law was uncle of the De Talleyrand, who took the title of Duc de Montmorency by the late Emperor's license because his mother was daughter of the last male descendant of the Constable de Montmorency. He was brother of the Dowager Princess of Furstenberg.

Not long since the *Echo de Paris* discovered that Mr. Gladstone was the elder brother of the Trinity, and now the talented "Severine" has made in its columns a series of still more brilliant discoveries. In the first place she has brought to light an English poet of surpassing talent named Sir Edwin Carnolds, whose master-piece is said to be "after Cakia-Mouni," doubtless a Hindu man of letters. Sir Carnolds would have been in closer keeping with the traditions of the French press, but we are quite pleased with our Severine as she is, and when she proceeds to relate that a "a magistral oratorio" was once performed at St. James's Ixal (a palace of mystery, indeed !), she is irresistible.

Now that the subject of Napoleon the First is in fashion, great interest naturally attaches to a draft in his own handwriting of the famous letter to the English Government, written just before he surrendered on board the Bellerophon. It begins—"A prey to the factions which divide my country, and to the hostility of the great Powers of Europe, I have ended my political career, and I come, like Themistocles, to take refuge in the home of the British people." Only the expression "in the home of," which should be written "au foyer de," figures in the document as "sur le foyer," which would mean "upon the fireplace," the last place where even a deposed monarch would care to sit. This affords one more proof of the fact that Napoleon never conquered the niceties of the French language. Barry O'Meara has recorded the fact that, to the last day of his life, he would, when angry, break out into exclamations in Italian, speaking of Saint Helena as "quest'isola maladetta." It is a curious fact that Louis Philippe's farewell letter on resigning his crown also contained a mistake. That, however, was only a mistake in spelling.

The ancient Lincolnshire town Bourne has just been the scene of a curious custom. The White Bread Meadow was brought to the hammer by direction of the Charity Trustees, and, in accordance with traditional usage, a number of boys started in a race, the bidding lasting while the boys were running, the "lot" being ultimately let to the person who had made the highest offer at the moment the possession of first place in the race was decided. The rent of the meadow was then expended in white bread loaves, which were distributed to the poor of the locality.

Tenders have been invited by the Paris Municipality for the concession of the monopoly for one year for the right to let out chairs in public places like the Champs Elysees, the Tuileries, and the Luxembourg Gardens. Among miscellaneous receipts, the sum obtained by the authorities for this privilege is one of the most important. It is estimated to produce 140, 000 francs a year, or about 5,600*l*. By the terms of the contract the toll levied on those who use the ordinary chairs must not be more than one penny, but a maximum price of twopence is allowed in the case of the iron chairs with arms, called fauteuils.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. W. Roughton in the chair. There were also present : Mr. S. Rebsch, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The Committee recorded letter, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting that under the terms of the contract with Messrs. Garlick & Co., for covering the vaults of the Malabar Hill Reservoir with Indian Patent Stone, it was provided that the vaults should be lighted with electricity at the expense of the Municipality during the progress of the work, but as this light was expensive, the Executive Engineer recommended the use of 104 candle-power oil-lamps, the purchase of which had been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 265.

HOSE FOR ROAD-WATERING.

The Committee recorded letter, dated 3rd instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting the purchase, from Messrs. John Fleming and Co., of 4-in. hydrants, at Rs. 52 each, and 400 running feet of hose at one rupee per running foot for road-watering. The cost Rs. 2,480 to be met out of the grant for the purchase of hydrants and hose.

THE FRERE ROAD SEWER.

The Committee considered letter, dated 5th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, stating that frequent complaints had been received of serious nuisance from the foul condition of the Frere Road sewer, and that in order to minimize the nuisance and to enable men to enter it for cleaning purposes without danger to life, both the Executive Engineer and Health Officer consider it absolutely necessary that side entrances should be provided throughout its whole length. Requesting sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the construction of 49 side entrances at a cost of Rs. 5,608. The amount to be met from surplus cash balances.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Committee further considered notice of motion from Mr. Roughton asking that the Committee's resolution sanctioning the filing of a suit in the High Court in order to decide the question as to whether the servants of the Municipality could for Municipal purpose, enter the railway boundaries, be rescinded or modified, Mr. Roughton's views and those of the Municipal solicitors having been placed before the Committee, it was resolved that the former resolution of the Committee be adhered to.

THE TULSI WATER-SUPPLY.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee wished to know if the Commissioner had received any communication from the Health Officer as to the cause of the foul condition of the Tulsi water.

The Commissioner replied that the ordinary supply was again continued. A large quantity of water had been drawn off the sludge pipe, and the water in the Tulsi lake was now quite clear. He believed that the cloudy weather had brought up the vegetable matter, which was supposed to be the reason of the foul condition of the water. The pipes were examined section by section but nothing was found in them. The water now ran clear in the sludge pipe at the bottom of the lake. There had been large accumulations which were brought up.

Mr. Shroff : By the clouds? (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas asked the Commisioner if he was quite sure that the cloudy weather was responsible for the fouling of the water.

The Commissioner replied that he thought so. It was, however, only a conjecture. He had not yet received the Health Officer's report on the subject.

Dr. Viegas asked how it was that the memorandum sent to the public papers by the water engineer was not submitted to the Committee.

The Commissioner replied that it was sent to the press by his order.

Mr. Shroff remarked that the memorandum ought to have been placed before the Committee first and then sent to the public press.

Dr. Viegas observed that the cloudy weather was not responsible for the foul condition of the water. He was of opinion that the settling basin must have been foul and in an unclean state. In the memorandum which was sent to the press, the water-engineer spoke of the periodical cleaning of the settling basin and other parts of the reservoir. He asked whether the cleaning had been effected periodically or had it been neglected for some time. They should ascertain whether it was regularly cleaned, as it was a most important circumstance. If the cloudy weather was responsible for the fouling of the water the quality of water could not have been so speedily and so easily improved. He suspected that there must have been some neglect in the periodical cleaning of the settling basin, which ought to be thoroughly cleaned most regularly.

The Commissioner replied that the hypothesis that the settling basin was responsible for the fouling of the water could not stand good as the pipes were examined section by section and found clean.

Dr. Bhalchandra thought that the fouling of the water could not be due to the settling basin.

In response to the enquiry of a member, the Commissioner said that he ordered the memorandum to be sent to both the English and vernacular press.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

JOTTINGS FROM KHANDALLA.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, MAY 8.

After many years experience I think that among many sanitaria of India, few can be compared with this health-giving and charming station. That Khandalla is becoming year by year more popular is evidenced by the fact that people from Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad, Ahmednagar, Kamptee, Ahmedabad, and even Aden, Burma, and other far off places are amongst its visitors. The numbers too, from these distant places, would be largely increased if accommodation could be found for them. New houses are being built, and many of the existing bungalows are being enlarged to meet the increasing daily demand. It is said, and there is no reason to doubt it, that the Khandalla of thirty years ago, was but a speck compared with the Khandalla of to-day. Enterprising and wealthy folks are buying land in every direction at exceedingly high prices for building purposes with a view to still further enlarge its borders. There is everything in the place that is charming and essential to health. For children I suppose this place is wonderful, as, if we may judge from the rosy cheeks of the large numbers varying in ages, to be seen daily in the morning and evening, going along the roads, the climate seems to be all that can be desired. Pale and sickly looking young ones fresh from the plains, become pictures of health after a few week's stay here. Besides the other amusements such as tennis, golf, rides, and drives now enjoyed by the visitors, we had a concert given at the Khandalla Hotel, which was a complete success. It was in aid of the building fund of the children's ward at the convalescent home. The idea of the promoters was a good one and deserving praise. The singing was admirably done, and the music all that could be wished. The audience was large and appreciative. Amongst those present were Major ans Mrs. de Hoghton, Mrs. and Miss Burnett, Mrd Wilkins, Mrs. Macpherson, Mrs. Fagan, Dr. and Mrs. Girvin, Mr. and Mrs. Stiven, Commander and Mrs. Black, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Sealy, Mr. and Mrs. Glazebrook, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Silas E. Sassoon, Mr. and Mrs. Fowle, Mrs. Errington, Dr. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Riches, Mr. Lexton, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Jenkins, about fifty men of the Depot and many other visitors. Mrs. Oliver who took infinite pains to make the treat a success, deserves our best thanks for her trouble and Major de Houghton and Mr. Oliver had their hands full of work on matters connecting with the concert, and they are to be congratulated for the skill and tact they exercised in the discharge of their respective duties. The efforts of Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Fowle, Mrs. Riches, Mrs. Girvin, Mrs. Sealy, Mr. Carmichael, and some of the men of the depot, each of whom had, in their respective sphere, an arduous task to perform, were crowned with success.

This charming station is again to be enlivened, on Saturday next, with a dance which is to be given in the hotel-room, and which the music-wise on the bill predict will be a pronounced success. Twice a week, the delightful band of the St. Xavier's College plays near Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's bungalow, situated on a knoll near the main-road.

The Government of India have sanctioned the following movements in relief of the Cavalry and and four batteries of Artillery of the Hyderabad Contingent, during the cold season 1894-95 ; 1st Lancers from Aurungabad to Mominabad ; 2nd from Mominabad to Bolarum ; 3rd from Hingoli to Aurungabad ; 4th from Bolarum to Hingoli ; No. 1 Field Battery from Aurungabad to Bolarum ; No. 2 from Bolarum to Aurungabad ; No. 3 from Ellichpur to Hingoli ; No. 4 from Hingoli to Ellichpur.

DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER IN THE *BOMBAY GUARDIAN*.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. Mansukhlal, a European ex-member of the Salvation Army, stands charged with defamation in that he, on the 20th of January last, published certain false and malicious statements in the *Bombay Guardian* of that date, with intent to harm the reputation of Mr. Damji Lukhmichand, manager to Mr. Jadowji Khodidas, the licensed opium farmer for the town of Bombay. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas Dhuramsey and Cama, appeared for the prosecution ; while the accused conducted his defence in person.

Before the case was proceeded with the accused called his Worship's attention to the report of the proceedings of the case at the last hearing, remarking that he wished to know if his Worship was correctly reported as having said that he believed the witness, Amoo Mia, had been tutored.

The Magistrate replied that the remarks alleged to have been made by him were not quite correct, and he had drawn the attention of one of the reporters to the fact, as he certainly had not made the remark, and wished to have the mistake corrected.

Amoo Mia, who was next called and cross-examined by Lord Colin Campbell, said that he was not living from hand to mouth, as he had been receiving fees from persons who attended the Small Causes Court, to whom he gave them legal advice. A year ago he had not been arrested by the police on a charge of theft, but was questioned by the police as he had sold some stolen property. He was called on, but was not arrested by Inspector Nelmes for theft, but he had gone to the Inspector's office. He was afterwards sent home. Witness said he did not recollect having told Mr. Hudson that the complainant had given witness the opium to take to the club at Mahim. He could not say if Mr. Hudson's evidence on that point was true or false. He was not afraid of anything that he had done and which was illegal. He had promised to give evidence on behalf of Mr. Prautch, but had told defendant that he had been threatened by the men, and at the time he gave evidence on the 3rd April he was very much afraid of the consequences that might ensue. All the other witnesses were also afraid to give evidence, but he had not claimed protection of the Court on that occasion. After the case against Mr. Prautch was disposed of witness told the defendant that he was afraid of giving evidence, but he did not say that he would say all he had said to Mr. Hudson. In January last the witness had addressed a petition to Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector of Customs, praying that two tolas of opium might be sold per member to the manager of each club by the licensed seller. The object of sending such a petition was to save the members of the club from any trouble, but the licensed sellers were in the habit of selling larger quantities of opium. He did not remember having told the collector that the complainant could not or would not sell more than two tolas of opium to any one, and in consequence the petition was sent in. He did not recollect if he had told Mr. Campbell that he had not heard of any smokers going to a padri and asking him to stop smoking and help them, and that if any smoker had gone he must have been a bad man and must have been given money by the padri. Witness could not recollect what he said to the Collector when he saw him in connection with the petition. He had given up chandul-smoking, but could not state if it affected his memory, and had not found that it caused him to fancy imaginary things or dream much. Chandul-smoking simply produced an intoxicating effect on him. He could not state if it made his memory much more brilliant. The last time he had smoked was two or three days before the time he had given evidence, but he did not think it stimulated his memory on that occasion.

The defendant having re-examined the witness, the case was adjourned until to-day.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE AND DR. BHANDARKAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The letter, which lately appeared in the local dailies over the signature of Dr. Bhandarkar, would. I had thought, open the eyes of people likely to be deluded by the apparent elaboration of Mr. Justice Ranade's statistics. But there are always some people who cannot, or will not, see a thing. Dr. Bhandarkar has clearly shown the inadmissibility of all statistics, which include the later graduates, on whom, according to Mr. Justice Ranade's own admission, the "poison" had not acted for a sufficient length of time, and has thus destroyed the very foundation of Mr. Ranade's structure. It is a matter of great surprise to me, therefore, that Mr. Justice Ranade should still persist in saying that the point made by him in favour of the Gujerati students had not been touched by any of his critics, and that your contemporary should echo his statement by saying that "the Gujeratis rank with the Parsees." I should have thought that the so-called "point" fell through, as soon as the premises on which it was based were shown to be inadmissible. Again, the writer in your contemporary puts the matter of the omission by Dr. Bhandarkar of the words in the Medical Faculty in a manner to leave the impression on the reader that the words occurred immediately after the words "Parsee Graduates." But that is not the case. Mr. Justice Ranade's sentence is, "The general rate for the Parsees is lowered by the very large number of Parsee graduates and the low percentage of deaths in the Medical Faculty." There is nothing to show that the words "in the Medical Faculty" are connected with both the clauses, and I fancy Dr. Bhandarkar must have found the same difficulty as myself in understanding the sentence. But even, supposing that the words *are* thus connected, the question still remains "What does Mr. Ranade mean by saying that the general rate for the Parsees is lowered by the very large number of Parsee graduates in the Medical Faculty?" The writer in your contemporary offers an explanation by saying that "the Medical Faculty, for some reason or other, which affects all races in that Faculty, shows up better as regards the death-rate than the other Faculties." This is simply throwing dust into the eyes of the reader. The reason which makes the Medical Faculty show better results does not affect *all* races but only the Parsees. For the Marathas in this Faculty show a death-rate of 19 per cent., and the Gujeratis of 8 per cent., while the Parsee percentage is only 2¼. So that it is the Parsees that make the Medical Faculty "show up better," and there is no other inscrutable reason common to "all races." That being so, it is not the large number of Parsees in the Medical Faculty that keep down the general Parsee rate, but the low percentage of deaths among the Parsees in the Medical Faculty that keeps down the general Parsee rate. It is not the Medical Faculty that makes the Parsees show up better, but it is the Parsees that make the Medical Faculty show up better. To transfer the credit, which solely belongs to the Parsees, to all the races in spite of their making a sorry exhibition, and thus through these latter impair the credit due to them as regards the general rate, is certainly a very unscientific proceeding.—Yours, &c.,

PHARMACOPŒIA BRITANNICA.

May 7.

A curious list of the Hungarian ancestry of the Duchess of York has been specially compiled for the Genealogist. The "seize quartiers" of her grandmother Claudine Rhedey, morganatic wife of the Duke of Wurtemberg, have all been ascertained, and are found to be "all of good Hungarian gentry of Transylvania." Most of them were "fervent Protestants (of the confession of Calvin), though they were partisans of the Turkish dominion." The same number of the Genealogist contains Mr. Round's critical examination of the alleged descent of the Earls of Denbigh from the house of Hapsburg, which belief he dismisses as a "great delusion.

In commenting upon the report of the late Sir Gerald Portal on affairs in Uganda, the British East Africa Company, in their letter to the Government, express their regret that owing to the death of the Commissioner, many statements in the earlier report which he had promised to have corrected, must now remain unaltered. The action of the company in not denouncing the treaties with the chiefs before withdrawing from Uganda is strongly defended. Had the company, say the directors, acted differently, they would have gravely prejudiced the position of Sir Gerald Portal as Her Majesty's Commissioner. That the company have "practically resigned their rights" is declared to be incorrect. On this point the directors say :—"They still retain administrative powers in virtue of treaties approved by Her Majesty's Government for a distance of 350 to 400 miles in the interior, nor can there be any question of 'surrendering' their concessions, except upon such equitable terms as may be acceptable to the shareholders of the company." Sir Gerald Portal's statement that the company arrogated to itself a practical monopoly of trade is directly traversed. In conclusion, the directors affirm that they will offer no obstacle to any equitable arrangement that may be decided upon by Her Majesty's Government for administration of the country.

THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE HINDOO.

Mr. T. A. Baines in his paper on "The Conditions and Prospects of Popular Education in India" says :—

"We now pass on to the social influences which bear upon the development of the popular character, it follows directly upon the two physical characteristics which I have mentioned already, namely, the prevalence of agriculture and the absence of arts and manufactures : I mean the weakness of the urban element in the population. In a paper I read here some fifteen or sixteen months ago, it was pointed out that not 5 per cent. lived in aggregates of 20,000 inhabitants or more, and that only 4½ per cent. more was found in smaller aggregates, so that less than a tenth of the whole population could be considered urban, even under the widest extension of the term. The gap, moreover, between the two classes is greater than that proportion by itself implies. The village, originating either in colonisation by families, or in the necessity of mutual protection, is, or everywhere tends to be, the social unit in India, and as such to become a small world in itself, a microcosm, paying its way either directly by its land or by the produce thereof. So that, in respect to education under social influence, the medium to be pierced before inherent aptitudes can be fully developed or examples from outside can be assimilated, is not merely the traditional devotion to old custom which is the characteristic of all peasantry as compared with the citizen of the busier atmosphere of a town, but also the exclusiveness and jealousy of a self-sufficing community. If it were only the former, we have abundant instances of how the sentiment gives way before distinctly advantageous modern innovations, though it is curious to see how in India the change is still referred to custom for a basis. For example, that very case of irrigation, which I cited just now, may be taken, as it has been, if I recollect right, by Sir Henry Maine. A canal is brought within reach of the village lands, which had never previously been irrigated, but the distribution of the water was determined, not in accordance with the actual facts as they then stood, but on a fictitious basis of the customary rights, which *would have been* exercised in byegone days had there been occasion to exercise them. It is the same with regard to less general rights and practices. The appeal is invariably to ancient usage, the only authority recognised, though it may be brought "up to date," if occasion demands. But however much custom may be disposed to give way in such circumstances as the above, the change has to pass through a village community. The peasant is naturally prone to think and act as one of a class or group, and to distrust individual inclination or impulse, and his collectivism, if the term be now-a-days allowed in that sense, is intensified many times by the, relatively speaking, complete organisation of the isolated little society into which he is absorbed. The village has its own hierarchy, its own regulations and customs, under its own sanction : the land round it, if not completely occupied, is nevertheless practically at the disposal of the village authorities, for though in many, even most, parts of the country it is equally available to any outsider, there are few who would venture to enter upon it against the wishes of his future neighbours. If he did he would be likely to meet with most curious agricultural misfortunes. In these circumstances a new idea must commend itself, not to the enlightened individual alone, but to the wisdom of the village at large, and it is as little likely to be engendered within the community as it is certain to be regarded with rank distrust if it be imported from outside, especially from a large town. It is true that this exclusiveness is now subjected to what is undoubtedly a disintegrating influence, that of the present system of law and administration, which tends towards the emancipation of the individual from his communal bonds ; but the period during which this force has been in operation is too short in the life of a people to have had much effect in counteracting the results of ages of inherited sentiment in the opposite direction. It is also open to question, though this is a matter which I do not propose to broach in connection with the present subject, how far these legal tendencies, which have not arisen out of popular feeling, but have been applied as it were, from outside, have been assimilated into the general social system.

I have hitherto spoken of the population as consisting of only two sections, one preponderately numerous, the other very much the reverse. I have divided the community into, first large body of agriculturists, with a small contingent of handicraftsmen working on a small scale, and secondly, into an enormous aggregate of independent village communities, with a minute sprinkling of towns of above the size of a local market. But the next social units with which it is necessary to my subject that I should deal are of a very different charcter. They refer not so much to the occupation and functions of the people or to what may be celled, on a small scale, their political congregation, but to what from an educational point of view is much more important, that is, their religious, ceremonial, and above all, their domestic relations. I speak of what are known to us by the Portuguese name of *castes*. I can only touch here upon the barest outlines of this complicated subject, and will just bring forward enough of its main features to explain its great, indeed we may almost say without exaggeration, its overwhelming influence upon the education of the majority of the Indian population. The caste system, indeed nominally prevails, strictly speaking, amongst the Brahmanic community alone : that is, amongst those who accept Brahmaine ministrations and recognise the religious and social preeminence of the Brahman. But, in practice, there are few sections of the community that are free from it. The bulk of the Musalmans in India are local converts from the Brahmanic fold, and has preserved to a great extent their former unregenerate social observances and traditions. The Jains and Sikhs are simply schismatics. The forest tribes occupy the borderland between Brahmanism and the organised animistic creeds of their ancestors. Those who remain in the woods are staunch to their ancient faith, and have their own priests and ceremonial. The fringe that lives adjacent to the plains is gradually being absorbed into Brahmanism by means of caste inducements, not by anything in the nature of proselytism or conversion. So that we may roughly say that except amongst the frontier tribes of the north-west, where Islam is strong and tribal feeling stronger, and amongst the Buddhists of Burma, a portion of the Christian converts, and the small communities of the hill tracts, there is a general adherence to the caste system. Even foreign tribes, such as the Parsis and Beni-Israel, or Marathi-speaking Jews, have acquired a considerable dash of the prevailing sentiment regarding this matter.

It is as well to explain at once what is here meant by caste, namely, a community which marries only within itself, and which is similarly restricted in regard to eating, and drinking, of a formal or "sit down" nature, that is, other than the mere acceptance of uncooked grain or a drink of water. It comprises a complete scheme of life, regaulated by its own rules and customs as to the most minute detail of domestic ceremonial and its relation to those outside its limits. It owes its origin to sacerdotal influence exercised with regard to differences first of race, then of function, and, finally, as civilisation advanced, to those of sect of doctrine. This being so, and the principle having been established that worldly position is determined aboslutely by birth and not by personal worth the only link between the heterogeneous component parts of the community thus subdivided is obviously that of general recognition of the Brahmanic supremacy. Each caste, like each village, is a law to itself, and breaches of caste discipline or ceremonial are punished by the committee of elders. Now, without entering into the question of caste-origins and development, I may point out that ever since the re-establishment of Brahmanism on the decline of Buddhism, that is, for the last two thousand years or so, the Brahmans, or hieratic class, have consistently held that beyond their own circle the whole community belongs to the servile or depressed order. I shall presently treat of the connection of this important doctrine with the intellectual development of the population, but for the moment it is necessary to ask your attention to the more general influence of the system.

Like all other institutisos that have obtained a firm or general footing amongst large numbers of different classes, and have retained their hold over the masses through generations of adverse influences, the caste system has obviously much to recommend it, though its deficiencies as what I called it just now, a scheme of life, may be sufficiently apparent to those who approach the question from the outside. On the one hand, it effectually diverts the sympathies from the consideration of questions that affect the community as a whole, and narrows the views of life even more than the uniformity of occupation or the isolation of the village. Then, again, it fixes a barrier theoretically, and in by far the majority of cases practically, insuperable, between the different rank of the community, and, in consequence, a social ideal is established of a highly artificial character bolstered up by elaborate ceremonial, the expenditure on which is the measure of the family aspirations. The "noble discontent," therefore, which is so powerful a stimulus to exertion in the West, there finds no productive outlet, and is limited to the elevation, perhaps of the standard of the foregoing generation, without widening its scope, and without being greeted with aught but the discouragement of non-recognition by the ranks above in case of success in its own line of life. The industrious and intelligent labour or artisan may acquire wealth by his enterprise, and receive the recognition of the State of his acts of charity or public benefit, but in his own community his position is unchanged, and no daughter of a family above him will be given him in marriage, nor, in local ceremonies or festivals will he be assigned a single step higher than before his success. This, of course, acts to some extent as a discouragement to exertion beyond a very moderate limit, a trait which has often been noticed amongst the lower classes of Indian society by those who have had long experience of them as labourers or artisans. The majority aim at little beyond a bare subsistence, because in the rank to which they are bound for life to belong, so little use, socially, can be made of the surplus. I need not say that means have been found to evade the hard and fast rule without openly violating it, and we often find that the man of wealth becomes the triton of a fresh set of minnows, and in a generation or so the family disowns all connection with the shoal amongst whom its early life was spent. This, however, is a feature which need only just be mentioned here. Another, which appears to me to be chiefly due to the restrictive influence of the cast-system, is the very general absence, amongst both upper and lower classes, of any sense of proportion, with its usual accompaniment of a somewhat exaggerated personal vanity. This is a trait which is very prominent and easily discernible by anyone who has intimate or frequent intercourse with the people, and, though I do not throw out the suggestion more than tentatively, the origin is to be sought, I think, in the concentration of the thoughts on the narrow and comparatively trivial subjects which alone are comprised within the caste-circle. The minute detail of ceremonial and the importance attached to it; the peculiar and very prevalent view that a family can be raised by the marriage of a daughter to a husband of higher status, whilst the son must never expect a bride above him in position; and the standard of estimation in the eyes of the caste, which is practically the expenditure on such unions. All these tend to exaggerate the personal element, and to obscure from view objects of wider interest.

But we may now turn to the other side of the caste question, and it will be seen, I think, that, setting aside the marriage regulations and customs, which are too elaborate and various to be discussed here, the balance, from the standpoint I am now occupying, is by no means entirely adverse to the existing state of things, though obviously there is much to reform. In the first place, against the restriction of sympathy to a narrow sphere, we must set the fact that, owing to this sentiment, such a measure as the poor law or general provision for public relief, except, of course, in time of famine, is unnecessary. Each caste provides for its indigent members in its own way. Widows, where, as in most of the upper classes, they do not remarry, are maintained in the household of their relatives or connections; in a humble capacity, it is true, but still they are supported through life. Brahmans are met with offerings wherever they present themselves. Able-bodied men are provided with employment, and the decrepit and blind are either kept by subscriptions in kind or sit by the nearest roadside and asked for alms, never in vain. The devotion of the younger members of a family to their elders is proverbial. In fact, the caste feeling overrides all others to an extent that in some cases may seem to us exaggerated. The malefactor, for instance, who has not violated caste rules, or who has duly purged himself of any pollution he may have chanced to undergo during his incarceration, is received back on his release with his reputation nominally unsullied, though there may possibly be some esoteric suspicion that too close an intimacy with him is undesirable. This brings us to the second great feature in the favourable side of caste, namely, the efficacy of the system in maintaining the conventional standard of morality. So far as the present argument is concerned, it is of no consequence that the standard may not be according to our views a high one. It is enough that a definite standard is recognized, and that machinery exists within the community itself to ensure its observance. There are, furthermore, two points in connection with caste which ought never, I think, to be allowed to drop out of recollection in treating of it. First, that the system has grown up historically, and for all its ordinances, whether good or bad according to the standards of more advanced nations, a reason can be assigned. Historically, therefore, and only in process of time can its improvement be effected, and its provisions destructive to the development of the popular character be sloughed off, as the popular sentiment with regard to them undergoes change. The second point is that caste is inextricably bound up with the religion of the majority of those who conform to its rules, that it is admittedly through caste that that religion is able to maintain its hold of the masses, so that it is through caste that social improvement must work in order to be permanent. This is tantamount to saying that the key of the situation is held by the Brahman so long as present conditions remain unchanged. It is important, therefore, to appreciate, as far as my space allows, the attitude of this class toward the rest of the community. To begin with, their hieratic character is entirely independent of any participation in priestly ministrations such as those to which they owed their origin in Vedic times, and, like other caste attributes, is due to hereditary succession. The part played by them in domestic and other ceremonial is that of the monopolist of the Scripture or sacred texts which are regarded as binding incantations by the orthodox. I have already mentioned that according to the canon of the revived Brahmanism, there is, beside themselves, only one order, whose duty it is to serve Brahmans, and who are theoretically excluded from all study of the sacred writings. The learned professions, which in India, before the present *regime*, were all of a quasi-Scriptural character, were entirely in the hands of Brahmans, who, to maintain their unique pre-eminence, were bound to uphold with all their might the doctrine of the immutability of inherited position, and the importance of keeping inviolate the ceremonial rules of the caste, to prevent the multiplication of the lower grades of society, whose revolts at various periods have been highly inconvenient. The ideal set by themselves has thus become the standard of the rest. The middle and lower classes have no prohibition of the marriage of widows, nor is it by any means obligatory amongst them for a father to marry off his daughter before she reaches the age of 10 or 11; adults, in fact, are preferred. But as a family rises in wealth, and is in a position to adopt a higher standard of living, the very first manifestation of social ambition is the imposition of life-long widowhood, and the reprobation of marriage with any girl who has passed out of childhood, because the Brahman does it. This rule is subject, necessarily, to considerable local variations, as may be seen in the census reports, but taking the population as a whole it is generally prevalent, and to it is usually added the practice of secluding the women of the family from public view, a custom not of Brahmanic origin, but due to the influence of the later *regime* of the Musalman. This tendency is not peculiar to India, as every community chiefly composed of peasantry seems to be reflexive in its movements, and rides, as it were, with its face to the tail. Its aim, even though progressive in reality, is always based on reaction, and is referred to a conditionof things antecedent to that out of which the change immediately arises. But in India the ancient custom of the superior classes is peculiarly easy to adopt, and involves no inroad on the conservative instincts of the rustic, whilst it cannot be censured by the class whose example is being followed. Thus assuming that the marriage of immature girls and the prohibition of that of widows are practices not compatible with the advance of education in the community, the maintenance and extension of the Brahmanic ideal are distinctly retrogressive. It appears from some utterances of the latter class of late years that this is admitted in word though found inevitable in fact. The knot therefore will not be solved by the Brahman, but must be left to other influences on which I may have space to add a few words at the conclusion of this paper.

We must now turn to the less abstract side of the subject, and devote a short time to the attitude of the Brahman towards popular instruction, or the intellectual development of the community of which he forms the apex. In early times, as is usual in such cases, the whole learning of the community was connected with religious worship and doctrine, and was monopolised, therefore, by the sacerdotal order. Later, on the revival of Brahmanism from its period of depression under the Buddhistic propaganda, literature and poetry were invaded by some of the mixed castes, that is those born of Brahman or other high class fathers, and mothers of lower origin. But the Brahmanic literature of the period, which sets forth most clearly what the sacred caste held to be ideal orthodoxy, indicates the strong dislike of the Brahman to any encroachment of other castes on his intellectual domain. It was open to him to withdraw at any time, like the denizens of Pandemonium, "to a hill retired,"—

> "And reason high,
> Of Providence, foreknowledge, will or Fate,
> Fixed Fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,
> And find no end, in wondering mazes lost,"

and many no doubt did so, leaving the road clear to schismatics and reformers. But caste distinctions were left untouched by all alike, and on the return of the Brahman to power, we find the severest fulminations in the ideal codes of law are levelled against the lower orders who attempt to encroach upon the learning or occupations of those above them. The savage penalties imposed are no doubt little more than a counsel of perfection indicating what ought to be done rather than what the State could venture to do, but the feeling that prompted their promulgation is the important point, and this is fairly accurately reproduced in the taxt as we have it handed down by unbroken tradition. Coming down to more recent times we have the Musalmans, who were unaffected by this prejudice against the lower orders, though their recruitment from the people in India led to the incorporation of much of the current caste feeling and practice. Apart from this, however, the literary aspirations of this community were and are much too restricted to the study of, or the acquaintance with, the Kuran and works of a purely doctrinal nature founded on it. The spirit, in fact, is much the same as that which animated Omar in his dealings with the Alexandrian library. Popular education amongst the Musalmans, then, may be said to begin and end with the recitation by heart of the whole of part of the sacred book, of which they too often do not understand the meaning of more than two or three words. The upper classes alone pursued secular studies, such as philosophy and *belles lettres*, to even a moderate distance.

There is a great deal more to be said on this branch of my subject which it is beyond the scope of this paper to discuss. What I have said above will suffice, I trust, to show generally the predisposition of the masses in India towards or away from what I have called popular education in its widest sense. The tendencies, so far as they can be summarised, are to crystallise society into a number of independent groups, racial or more often functional, but each occupying a definite and fixed position in the social scale, and each function being, as far as possible, hereditarily exercised. Under such a system book learning has grown to be merely the stock-in-trade of certain classes, as the plough, the hammer, or the loom is of others; and this feeling is fostered by the literate classes in question, so far as is possible under the present conditions.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT L. T. OAKLEY, East Lancashire, has been appointed Adjutant of the 4th Administrative Battalion, N.-W. P. Volunteers.

SURGEON-COLONEL D. O'C. RAYE, Indian Medical Service, is appointed Principal Medical Officer, Bundelkhund and Narbudda Districts.

CAPTAIN K. E. LEAN, on resigning his appointment as Station Staff Officer, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Scots Fusiliers, pending further orders.

CAPTAIN E. G. MANSEL, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is posted to the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment, but he retires immediately. Captain Lord E. W. J. Manners, Rifle Brigade, is posted to the 3rd Battalion, but he remains with the 4th Battalion till further orders.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Captain W. H. Goodair, 5th Lancers, to 20th September next; Lieutenant L. T. Stockwell, Seaforth Highlanders, to 30th September; and Surgeon-Captain R. H. Clement, Medical Staff, to 2nd September.

THE undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to the officiating medical charge of the Regiments noted against their names:—Surgeon-Captain W. Henvey to 4th Punjab Infantry; Surgeon-Lieutenants J. Mulvany to 2nd Bengal Infantry; J. J. Bourke to 18th Bengal Infantry; C. Williams to 1-2nd Gurkhas; J. Davidson to 2-2nd Gurkhas; A. O. Hubbard to 2-3rd Gurkhas.

IT has been ruled that pay and Indian allowances will be passed to an officer residing in India appointed on first commission to a Corps in India from the date of the publication in India of the *London Gazette* notifying the appointment. In the case of officers residing in India appointed from half pay it has been ruled that the pay and Indian allowances will be granted from the date on which such an officer joins his appointment.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—Scottish Rifles.—Lieutenant G. D. Luard to be Acting Paymaster. 27th Dogras.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M'L. Mills to be Commandant, vice Rivaz vacated; Captain W. S. Marshall to be 2nd-in-Command; Captain T. A. Brown to be Wing Commander. 1-3rd Gurkhas.—Major C. Pulley to be Commandant, vice Bishop vacated; Captain A.W. Lyster to be 2nd-in-Command; Captain G. H. Loch to be Wing Commander, remaining seconded; Captain W. H. Savage to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—*Out of India*—Lieutenant W. G. Walker, 1-4th Gurkhas, for 9 months; Lieutenant J. C. de K. Bruce-Kingsmill, Royal Artillery, for 4 months; Captain and paymaster W. E. Rowe, West Kent Regiment, for 3 months; Lieutenant W. H. Traill, East Lancashire Regiment, for 6 months. *In India*—Colonel J. R. B. Atkinson, officiating Colonel on Staff, Rawalpindi, for 60 days; Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Battye, Corps of Guides, to 15th October next; Lieutenent G. B. M. Sarel, 11th Bengal Lancers, to Murree, for one month, to study the language.

INDIAN CAVALRY DINNER.

A MEETING of Officers of the Native Cavalry of the Indian Army was held at the United Service Club, Simla, on May 1st, when there were present—Colonel Mackenzie, C.B., late 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Colonel Jennings, C.B., late 6th Bengal Cavalry, Colonel Maitland, Bombay Cavalry, Colonel Burton, 2nd Bengal Lancers, Colonel Chalmers, 7th Bengal Cavalry, Major Money, C. I. Horse, Major Meade, 8th Bengal Cavalry, Captain Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry, Captain Carr, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Captain Cardew, 10th Bengal Lancers, Captain Mardall, 17th Bengal Cavalry, Captain Rawling, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Captain Templer, 19th Bengal Lancers, Captain Younghusband, 14th Bengal Lancers, Captain McSwiney, 4th Lancers H. C., Lieutenant Baynes, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Grove, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Palmer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Chisholm, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Barnes, 6th Bengal Cavalry, Lieutenant Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry. On the motion of Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers, Colonel Mackenzie was voted to the chair.

The following Committee was elected and all subsidiary arrangements entrusted to it:—President.—Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, C.B. Members.—Colonel Maitland, Bombay Cavalry; Colonel Burton, 2nd Bengal Lancers. Honorary Secretary.—Captain Mardall, 17th Bengal Cavalry.

The following proposals were agreed to by the meeting:—1st.—(With two dissentients.) That all commissioned officers, including of course medical officers who were serving, or have served, in any regiment of Native Cavalry of the Indian Army, have the privilege of attending the annual dinner. 2nd.—That the expenses of each annual dinner be settled as soon as possible after it has taken place, and that no preliminary subscriptions be called for. 3rd.—That it is quite impracticable to amalgamate the pecuniary arrangements of the Simla with the London Dinner. 4th.—The Dinner Dress be plain clothes, and permission be obtained through the proper channel. 5th.—the following guests only be asked:—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'ble the Military Member; the Inspector-General of Cavalry. 6th.—That the Annual Dinner take place (this year) on the 25th May.

A vote of thanks to Colonel Mackenzie for presiding concluded the proceedings.

NOW that the Indian Councils Act of 1892 is in full force, observes a contemporary, it may be of interest to note the composition of the Imperial Legislative Council. The Viceroy and the six members of the Executive Council form, as it were, the ministry—under the orders, unfortunately, of the higher authorities at home. The Additional Members must never fall below a minimum of 10 or attain a maximum of more than 16, exclusive of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or of the Punjab, according as the Legislative Council meets in Calcutta or Simla. Of the 16 not more than 6 can be officials, again excluding the Lieutenant-Governors. At the present moment there are only 4 officials among the additional members. Bengal, Madras, Bombay have each a representative, while Dr. Lethbridge has a seat in the Council, as legislation concerning jails, habitual offenders, etc., is being undertaken. The North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and the Central Provinces are not represented at all among the official members, though the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will of course sit *ex-officio* during the Simla session. As regards the non-official additional members, their number is now 11. Four of these were appointed under the old rules, namely, Dr. Rashbehari Ghose and Sir Griffith Evans, residents of Calcutta; Mr. Fazulbhai Vishram of Bombay; and Mr. Buckingham, Assam. Of the remaining seven, Mr. Playfair represents the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce; four have been nominated by the Viceroy on the recommendation of the non-official members of the Legislative Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-West Provinces; while Punjab and the Central Provinces are represented by Baba Khem Singh, Bodi, and Mr. Chitnavis. Burma alone is out in the cold, but there is no special legislation affecting that Province. The Council may be taken as thoroughly representative.

THE HIMALAYA BANK.

A SCATHING REVIEW.

NO JUDGE ever delivered a more scathing judgment than the District Judge of Saharunpur on Saturday last, in the civil suit against the Directors and Auditor of the defunct Himalaya Bank. Tracing the history of the Bank he said:—

At a Directors' meeting, 20th July, 1883, the Directors ordered that each Director should get a fee of Rs. 100 each half-year, and when they had performed this meritorious duty to themselves they *never held another Directors' Meeting at all from 20th July, 1883, to 1890.*

When, owing to the above neglect, Moss, the manager, found himself firmly seated in the saddle, he commenced operations by attracting an enormous sum of money to the bank by offering the most favourable terms for fixed deposits. He then lent the depositors' money to any impecunious scoundrel in Mussoorie, practically without demanding any security whatsover. There is no evidence on the point before me, but both parties seem to accept the only reasonable hypothesis, which is that Moss was ready to lend money on commission, *i.e.*, he would, I suppose, lend the depositors' money to any one who would give him 25 per cent., say, of the sum advanced. The repayment of the loan was probably not contemplated as probable either by Moss or the borrower.

As time went on the bank flourished marvellously on paper. Dividends were paid every half-year, a bogus Reserve Fund was created and increased regularly.

We now come down to 1885-86 from which date the official liquidator makes his claims.

THE FALSE BALANCE-SHEETS.

Mr. Henry has drawn up a balance-sheet showing the real state of the bank at the end of 1885, which may be contrasted with the utterly false balance-sheet issued by the Directors. It shows that on that date the Bogus Reserve Fund did not exist, that the Company's capital was all gone, and 3 lakhs of the depositors' money was gone as well; in fact the dividends paid for the last half of 1885 were not paid out of profits or even out of the shareholders' capital, but were practically paid out of the depositors' money.

The Directors continued to issue similarly false balance-sheets, and went on regularly paying dividends up to the end of 1890. Mr. Henry has drawn up balance-sheets for each of the above years. They show that the state of affairs got worse and worse, and when the bank closed in 1891, out of a total nominal asset under the head of Loans, &c., of 28 lakhs not less than 14 lakhs were irrecoverable. Mr. Henry has proved, too, that the unsecured creditors, *i.e.*, the depositors will only be paid 3 annas in the rupee.

THE MUSSOORIE ROGUE.

It has been proved that almost the whole of this sum of 14 lakhs was lent to residents of Mussoorie. It is necessary to consider the comparative immensity of the above figures.

14 lakhs might be very small loss to a London Bank, in fact the Bank of England has just wiped off a loss of more than double the above sum, without materially affecting even its current dividends. Mussoorie, however, is a very small place, with no trade or manufactures to speak of. I should imagine 14 lakhs represented 2 or 3 times the total income of all the residents of the place put together.

It may be hoped that there is no other place with a similarly small population in which it would be possible to find so many rogues, with such an unscrupulous appetite for other peoples' money, and such a marvellous capacity for making away with the coin after they had got it.

Suppose, for example, the Directors of the Glasgow Bank had made away with a sum equal to 2 or 3 times the total annual income of the inhabitants of Glasgow!

It would be tedious and unnecessary to recount half the enormities that are proved or obviously suggested by the books of the Bank.

It is impossible to glance at some of them for even 5 minutes at haphazard, without coming across something of a most startling nature. I will mention a few matters which are unimportant, in fact mere straws, but straws which show which way the wind blew.

THE DIRECTORS' BORROWINGS.

Three of the Directors, Wilson, Scott and Jervis, borrowed large sums from the bank. The Manager Moss, Assistant Manager Greenway, and two of the clerks followed their example.

It is almost unnecessary to add that they all conspired to illegally and dishonestly conceal the above facts from the shareholders, by not showing the sums so borrowed in the balance-sheets as prescribed by law (Section 74, Companies Act, and form of balance-sheet in Table A). The counsel for one of the above Directors pleads his client did not know the law on the above point.

This seems a most direct confession of his client's dishonesty. An honest man would have felt himself under an obligation as above without knowing the law, and would in fact have reasoned that if the law did not contain such a provision "the law was a hass," to quote Mr. Bumble.

The above employees of the Bank all used to barrow money from the Bank without interest, *i. e.*, Mr. Moss paid the others blackmail at no expense to himself.

The assistant manager (unlike his fellow officials perhaps) did not borrow as above, because he was short of cash.

He borrowed money free of interest from the Bank, and then invested it on Fixed Deposit, with interest payable at par in England, in the Bank itself. The interest was paid at Mussoorie with full "exchange compensation allowance."

THE BANK'S "IMPECUNIOUS FRIENDS."

Another striking peculiarity is that when any particularly impecunious friend of the manager's had enormously overdrawn his account, he used, at the manager's suggestion, I suppose, to open a separate A or B account and overdraw that; he would then start and overdraw another account in his wife's name; and as a last resource he would turn himself into a so-called company (very limited as regards capital.) The Company would then largely overdraw its account at the Bank.

The Directors' Minute of Questions in 1890, in the Minute Book supplies many examples of procedure like the above.

One impecunious "debtor to the Bank" is a so-called "& Co." which represents some one who makes a precarious living by selling cakes and sweets for the visitors' 5 o'clock teas.

The above Minute of Questions contains among other curiosities the following:—

The Directors Wilson, Munton and Leahy, take Moss to task most severely for having advanced Rs. 20,000 odd to one Scott, a former Director, who was quite insolvent.

The chief reason, however, which they give for their displeasure is not the fact that Scott was insolvent, but the fact that the manager ought to have been aware that Scott had a private quarrel with the Director Wilson's family.

THE SYSTEM OF AUDIT.

The above history of the Bank is startling, but when we come to look at the Bank's audit, matters are, if possible, worse.

The first auditor of the Bank was one C. F. Stowell, *alias* Buckle and Co. In 1876 he was duly re-elected as auditor for the year.

From 1877 to 1888 when he died, he continued to act as *de facto* auditor, but was never elected as such during the whole of this period.

It is obvious that during this period 1877-1888 the Directors are clearly responsible for the auditor's sins as well as their own.

This man Stowell regularly certified to false balance-sheets, and he had very good reasons for doing so.

He borrowed largely from the Bank, and died the largest debtor of the Bank, *i. e.*, owing over 1¼ lakhs, which is almost wholly irrecoverable. It is obvious that this man and Moss must have been in league together to defraud the public (of Art. 86., Table A.)

KNAVE OR FOOL.

After Stowell's death, one Connell was elected as auditor, and he was, as regards form, duly elected annually till the Bank closed.

It cannot, however, be pleaded that any body of independent shareholders elected him against the wishes of the Directors, for as a matter of fact previous to 1890 the only persons present at the shareholders' meetings were the Directors, the Manager, the Assistant Manager, and *at most one* other shareholder.

The independent shareholder in question, too, was generally a Director in the past or future.

This man Connell continued to certify to absolutely false balance-sheets.

Connell's counsel practically pleads that his client was quite unfitted for the post of Auditor, that he did not know what his duties were, that he never even cared to inquire, and in fact that he performed his duties solely "by the light of nature" (to quote the C. J.) It is stated that Connell gave most amusing evidence to this effect himself in the criminal trial.

According to his counsel, Connell, in fact, would sign anything for Rs. 100, the amount of the auditor's fee. This I have no doubt is true, if he could not get more.

It must be noted that in the criminal trial neither side had any particular reason for cross-examination of Connell. It made no difference then whether he was a knave or a fool. I cannot assume that Connell is a fitting inmate for a Lunatic Asylum until evidence, medical or otherwise, is given to that effect.

None is given; even Connell himself does not come into the witness box. I am not surprised at his caution in this respect. He could not repeat the above story of Arcadian simplicity and face cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Vansittart.

It must be noted that the auditor's certificate to the half-yearly printed balance-sheets is in a perfectly illegal and meaningless form (see Leeds Estate case, 36 Chancery). Practically it merely says that the books are neatly kept and the arithmetic is correct.

Such a certificate is of course true, but is a most distinct *suggestio falsi*, and is distinctly contrary to law, Section 74 of the Act and Article 94, Table A.

CONNELL'S POSITION.

Not only so, but it can be shown that Connell was aware of the above illegality. It seems from correspondence produced that up to 1889 the above meaningless certificate had been regularly sent to the Registrar of Joint Stock Company. In 1889, however, the Registrar in his office woke up to the above deficiency. Connell accordingly, after furnishing one of the usual certificates, was afterwards asked to sign and did sign a certificate in due legal form, which was sent to the Registrar (Ext. 87.)

No man could possibly have signed Ext. 87 as above without becoming aware of the fact that he was bound by law to give a certificate in the legal form set out in Ext. 87.

However, in spite of acquiring the knowledge as above, Connell continued to deliberately impose on the shareholders' certificates in the old meaningless form.

It is impossible to suppose that he did not know his duties after he had signed the above Exhibit.

There is yet another point in the above Exhibit.

It must be noted that the half-yearly balance-sheets as laid before the shareholders contain no differentiation of the assets into loans, &c., as required by law.

All such assets are lumped together under the head "Loans, Bills discounted, &c." It was, I suppose, feared that the Registrar might think this was wrong, and accordingly in Exhibit 87 as sent to the Registrar the head in question was divided into two items as required by law.

(1) Loans and Mortgages and (2) Overdrawn current accounts. It is hardly necessary to say that Connell's eyes must have been opened by the above discrepancy.

Connell did admittedly look at the books of the bank, he must have become aware of the fact that his predecessor in office, Stowell, was an enormous debtor to the bank, and this alone would have been appalling to an honest man. As I stated before, the most cursory inspection of the bank's books must have given Connell any number of startling revelations in the shape of—loans with interest unpaid for years—loans utterly barred by limitation—loans to all the notorious impecunious rogues in Mussoorie—loans with the unrealised interest counted as irrecoverable, and the principal shown as a good asset.

However, it is unnecessary to repeat all the suspicious facts that Connell must have noticed.

The only reasonable hypothesis to explain his conduct in that Connell thought it quite right and proper that a manager of a bank should defraud the depositors, and quite right and proper that an auditor should assist in the fraud, in consideration of his fee and very possibly of as much more as Moss would pay for the Auditor's Certificate.

Under SS. 106 & 111, Evidence Act, the onus is obviously on Connell to prove his ignorance and good faith. He has not attempted to discharge the onus.

I have accordingly no hesitation in finding that Connell was aware of the state of the bank from the date of his first audit, and that he deliberately aided and abetted in the issue of half-yearly balance-sheets which he knew to be false.

He thereby abetted the illegal payments of dividends.

The above is clearly a gross misfeasance and caused loss to the amount of the above dividends.

An issue of law has been raised as to whether an auditor is an "officer" under Section 214.

There is no ruling on that point. The counsel for Connell argues that this in itself raised the presumption that an auditor is not an officer.

This argument would be a very good one if cases under this section were of daily occurrence.

It is possible that the dishonest auditors in the few English cases reported were men of straw, I can only decide the point by reference to the word "office" in Arts, 89, 90, Table A, as applied to an auditor; and also to the enormous and uncontrolled authority given to an auditor by Art. 93.

I have no hesitation in deciding that an auditor is an officer of a company.

KNOWLEDGE OR IGNORANCE OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors all plead complete ignorance of the Bank's affairs. As will be shown hereafter, there is perhaps no need to record any finding under this issue. I will, however, do so.

As regards General Bishop, of whom more anon, his ignorance is admitted by the Official Liquidator. As regards the others, the Official Liquidator's counsel denies their ignorance.

Under Sections 106 and 111, Evidence Act, the onus of proving ignorance and good faith is on the Directors. In the English cases which will be quoted hereafter, notably in the case of Crook (*in re* Denham and Co., 25 Chancery, page 752) directors who have been found innocent seem always to have gone in to the witness box (see Leeds Estate case).

In the present case not one of the defendants has dared appear as a witness, and they produced no evidence whatsoever. This, in itself, is enough to determine the issue against them.

However, it can be shown in the affirmative that they must have possessed some knowledge of the state of affairs.

Wilson, Scott and Jervis, for example, must have known that the manager was giving loans of over Rs. 10,000 without any sanction, for they themselves borrowed sums over that amount without the loans being sanctioned by two Directors or by a majority of the Board.

Again, all the Directors must have noticed the enormous increase each half-year in the item "loans" in the balance-sheets.

This increase could not have been due to loans under Rs. 1,000, and being certainly not due to any appreciable extent to the few petty loans that the Directors did occasionally sanction in the loan sanction book, therefore they must have known it was due to unsanctioned loans.

The defendant Wilson admits he heard of such a loan in 1886.

Munton admits he heard of bad debts in 1886-87.

Wilson admits he knew the state of the bank was unsatisfactory in 1889.

Wilson too in 1889 began selling his shares, although the bank was on paper earning profits of 15 to 20 per cent.

He continued selling his shares till the bank closed.

When we come to 1890 full knowledge of the state of the bank was obviously possessed by the three Directors, Wilson, Munton, and Leahy. Under the instigation probably of Leahy, whose moral guilt at any rate is much less black than that of his two colleagues, the Directors began holding meetings again; and their minutes on April 19th, May 3rd, July 10th, July 16th, July 31st, and their minute of questions to Moss, and subsequent proceedings, all point to a knowledge of the insolvent state of the bank. However, they went on issuing false balance-sheets and paying dividends just as usual, for which acts Munton and Wilson have been convicted.

I have no hesitation in finding the above issue of ignorance against all the defendants for the whole period sued for, except against General Bishop, *i.e.*, *that all of the defendant Directors except General Bishop* were to some extent aware of the insolvent state of the bank during the period in question.

GENERAL BISHOP—"ADMITTEDLY AN HONEST MAN."

General Bishop in some ways is in a different position to the other Directors.

He is admittedly an honest man. Morally no one can help sympathising with General Bishop's position.

He is presumably an honourable "officer and gentleman," who has most incautiously walked into a den of thieves.

However, the unlucky depositors might reasonably reply to the above that in one way their chief complaint is against General Bishop, for it was probably the name of General Bishop on the board which more than anything else induced them to trust in the bank.

It is practically pleaded on General Bishop's behalf that he was not Director at all during the period sued for.

He acted as Director up to 1884 and apparently then resided in Mussoorie; he then went to England, and has never returned to this country.

However, evidence is given by Sells that on two occasions after 1885 General Bishop's pass book was sent to the bank to be made up, and that it was duly made up from the ledger and returned to him.

General Bishop has not produced his pass book, though called on to do so.

Consequently the ledger is evidence that Rs. 100 were duly credited to his account as his fees as Director each half-year, and the evidence as above shows General Bishop must have been aware of the fact.

Also General Bishop himself admits in his affidavits that the half-yearly reports were duly forwarded to him, and he must have seen that his name was published on each half-year's report (except those previous to 1888); his name was recorded and advertised as a Director on the back of the report.

To this he never raised any protest whatever.

I have no hesitation in finding that the above facts do make General Bishop a director up to the time of his formal supersession by his colleagues in April, 1890.

THE FINDINGS.

The remainder of the judgment is occupied with determining the liability of each of the defendants in respect of dividends, the reserve fund, and unsanctioned loans. The decision has already been published.

Applications Nos. 28 to 38 were decreed, the Directors for each half-year being ordered jointly and severally to repay Rs. 10,000 together with interest at 6 per cent. calculated from three months after the end of the half-years. Mr. Connell, the Auditor, was also ordered to pay jointly and severally for the half-years he audited. The grounds for the orders are that the division of assets by means of dividends was *ultra vires* of the Company, and incapable of ratification by the shareholders. Moreover that shareholders could not ratify the division, having false balance-sheets before them. Applications Nos. 39 to 41, relating to the Reserve Fund, were dismissed without costs, the grounds being that as there were no profits the Directors committed no breach of duty in not transferring from profits to the reserve. Application No. 42 is decreed to the amount of four lakhs, with interest from the 1st January, 1892. The ground of the judgment is that Wilson and Bishop were guilty of gross negligence, they having formed no judgment at all on the issuing of loans, although required to do so by the rules of the Company. The limitation in all the applications is held to be three years, commencing from the commencement of the liquidations. There is no limitation against the present applications. The total amount of the decree, with interest to date, amounts to six lakhs.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED.)

THE first annual general meeting was held at 65, Old Broad-street on April 17. Sir Alexander Wilson (chairman) said of the capital authorised only 15,000 A shares had been issued, and the calls upon them had all been fully paid. The remaining 15,000 A shares had been reserved to be issued at such time as might be desirable in silver, but he might say that there was no present intention of making any such issue. Of the 30,000 B shares, 605 had still to be issued at the date of the report. These shares represented the balance of the shares of the old bank, the holders of which had not signified their assent to take B shares in exchange for their holdings in the old bank. Since Dec. 31, 80 of the 605 shares had been taken up, and, as regarded the balance, the liquidators had the power, if called upon by the board to do so, to sell them, and the bank was accountable for the proceeds to those in whose names the old shares stood. They had not exercised this power, because some of the shares in the old bank stood in the names of persons who were known to be dead, and until such sale took place it was open to the others to exchange their shares in the old bank—which had ceased to exist—for B shares in the Mercantile Bank of India. Their deposits on demand stood on Dec. 31 at £387,432, and those for fixed periods at £800,843. With the reconstruction of the bank all cause for apprehension—and there never were any real grounds for apprehension—disappeared. The troubles which befel some of the Australian banks a year ago had caused a want of confidence in this class of investment; but there was every reason to believe this feeling would pass away. The whole of the assets of the old bank taken over had been converted into the current business of the bank, excepting £121,895, which was shown under the heading of "sundry unrealised assets of the old bank," and against this sum the written, down value of the securities held stood at £138,682. They had already effected a considerable reduction in the expenses, and they would make every further economy they could in the interests of the bank. With regard to the entry in the profit and loss account of £11,919 "amount set aside against disputed claim in respect of silver in transitu at date of closing mints," he considered it the only unsatisfactory item in their accounts—unsatisfactory because their institution and the other exchange banks had been the victims of a monstrous injustice, and secondly because it deprived the directors of the power of declaring a dividend on the B shares. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and the payment of a dividend on the A shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the six months ended December 31, 1893. Mr. F. W. Lunau seconded the motion.—In answer to questions, the chairman said they had not yet applied for a quotation on the Stock Exchange. Their capital was in sterling; what was in the East was taken at the current rate of Exchange of the day. The motion was adopted.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

The ordinary general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on April 18. Mr. William Paterson, in moving the adoption of the report, remarked that the directors had not failed to keep their commitments in silver within small compass. They were quite prepared to recommend a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, besides carrying £25,000 to the reserve fund, adding £5,000 to the officers' superannuation fund, and applying £5,000 towards the reduction of the cost of the premises. The loss sustained in connection with the silver actually afloat at the time the Indian mints were closed had proved to be £14,000. They were not without hope that their claim for redress at the hands of the Indian Government would yet be recognised. Their capital was held entirely in gold. Mr. Emile Levita seconded the motion.—In reply to a question, the chairman stated that their gold deposits were again increasing. Their deposits in the East had been well maintained. The motion was adopted.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The accounts for the half-year ended Dec. 31 last have been received, and, subject to audit, admit of a dividend of 9s. per cent., in addition to the guaranteed interest, making a distribution for the current half-year of £2 4s. per cent.

BOMBAY GAS (LIMITED).

The report for the year ended Dec. 31 states that the loss by exchange for the year amounted to £20,107, the whole of which has been written off revenue. The profit, with the addition of £110 brought forward (after deducting the interim dividend paid in December last), was £9,804, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 3½ per cent., tax free, making 6½ per cent. for the year, carrying forward £1,404.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MATABELELAND.

LOBENGULA'S widows and children have been brought into Buluwayo by Mr. Dawson, who was accompanied by a number of Matabele chiefs. These have expressed satisfaction with the arrangements made by Dr. Jameson. In Mr. Dawson's party were also the natives who brought the missing present from Lobengula to the Forbes patrol. The investigation into the charge against two troopers of suppressing the King's message is proceeding at Buluwayo.

Mr. Frank R. Thompson, the original concessionaire, and one of the earliest pioneers of Mashonaland, who left Southampton for Buluwayo, on April 14, informed a representative of Reuter's Agency that the Matabele Settlement will be satisfactory both to the Chartered Company and to the natives. It is contemplated that at the end of the present dry season there will be 3,000 persons in Buluwayo, and in September next arrangements will be made for continuing the railway from Mafeking northwards towards Buluwayo. The gold prospects of Matabeleland are good, and the country is absolutely free from all the sicknesses which are more or less prevalent in Mashonaland. The Chartered Company's territories need never cost the British Government a penny piece. On the contrary, they will prove a magnificent market for British merchandise and machinery. With regard to mining, wood and water are plentiful, and there is a splendid road for transport from Buluwayo to Cape Town.

A member of the Bechuanaland Border Police writes to the *Times* (April 14) to complain that the force has been unjustly treated with regard to the part it played in the recent campaign. Though it did not arrive with the volunteers at Buluwayo, because it had to proceed by a roundabout road, its advance drew off a large number of Lobengula's troops which would have otherwise joined in the attack on the company's columns. After the capture of Buluwayo the company could have done little or nothing in the way of following up the King in his flight had it not been for the Imperial force of 150 men which formed part of the column that advanced on Inyati; and during the uncomfortable retreat it was the Border police that bore the brunt of fighting and suffered most. The writer does not wish, however, to disparage the company's volunteers, "who showed themselves good comrades and splendid fellows," and he desires to bear testimony to the able services of the late Commander Raaf and Captain Lendy, who were universally regretted by those who had served under them.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of [illegible] and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheum[illegible] and skin diseases will be avoided. A[illegible] can easily be kept at a distance by kee[illegible]tary canal in a healthy state, a [illegible]ich can only be brought about b[illegible]se of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 [illegible]ADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—MAY 8.

Barker, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Rajkote.

MAY 9.

Brodie, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deolalee.
Perry, Lt, Bengal, 6th Infy, H C, on med board, from Jalna.

DEPARTURE—MAY 8.

Quentine, Capt Bo, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 5).

Sir A Mackenzie, K C S I, on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of Chief Commr of Burma from Mr F W R Fryer, CSI.

The services of Mr F W R Fryer, C S I are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the I M S (Bengal), which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab are placed permanently at the disposal of that Govt:—Surg Capt D M Davidson, MB, C M Surg Capt W R Clark, M B; Surg Capt G F W Braide M B.

The Rev A Ferrier, Sr Chap of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Estabt has obtained furlough for six months.

The Rev J Taylor, Chap of the Church of Scotladd on the Bengal Estabt (stationed at Fyzabad), is appointed to officiate as Sr Chap of the Church of Scotland during the absence on furlough of the Rev A Ferrier, or until further orders.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr T A Pearson of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Capt E W Hore, M B, I M S (Bengal), Offg Medl Officer, 35th B I, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Pol Agency, in addition to his military duties.

The services of Lieut-Col W H Brown I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Cant Magte at Quetta.

Maj M T Lyde, I S C, Acting 3rd Asst to the Pol Agent in Kathiawar, is appointed to officiata as Assistant to the Govr Genls Agent at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Maj W R Ferris whose services are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M Joseph, de Pina de St Dindier as Acting Consul for France at Rangoon during the absence of Mr E Lorgeon.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr G P Glendinning as Acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon during the absence of Mr L H J Andrews.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

In consequence of the death of Mr R H C Whittall, Consvr of Forests, 2nd grade, Punjab—Mr A E Wild, Consv, 3rd (offg 2nd) grade, is confirmed in the 2nd grade; Mr P J Carter, Consvr, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade; Mr J A McKee, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, Central Provinces, and Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Mr C F Elliott, Depy Consvr, 1st grade Baluchistan, is appointed Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Punjab, from 1st Apl, and until further orders.

Mr A M Reuther, Depy Consvr, 3rd grade, Punjab, is transferred temporarily to Baluchistan, vice Mr Elliot.

The following reversions are ordered:—

Mr C Bagshawe, Consvr of Forests, 2nd (offg 1st) grade, Berar to his substantive grade.

Mr P J Carter, Consvr, 3rd (offg 2nd) grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, to his substantive grade.

Mr J A McKee, Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, Assam, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months.

Mr A Smythies, Depy Consvr, 2nd grade, N-W P and Oudh, and Depy Dir of the Imperial Forest School, is appointed Offg Consvr, 3rd grade Assam.

Mr J Nisbet, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, Burma is appointed Depy Dir of the Imperial Forest School.

Mr A E Wild, Consvr, 2nd grade, relieve Mr H H Davis, Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, of charge of the Bengal Forest Circle, from 8th Apl 1894, from which date Mr Davis reverted to his substantive appointment of Depy Consvr, 1st grade.

Mr P J Carter, Consvr, 3rd grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade.

Mr F B Dickinson, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, Central provinces is appointed to officiate as Consvr, 3rd grade, in charge of the Eastern Forest Circle Upper Burma.

The following substantive Promotions are made in the Postal Dept, vice Mr E de C Williams, retired:—

Mr L G Wait to be Depy Postmaster-Genl, 2nd grade, and Mr F Whymper to be Depy Postmaster-Genl, 3rd grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Colonels on the Staff, from dates specified:—

Col R C R Clifford, CB, ISC, Commdt, 2nd P C, vice Col A H Prinsep, CB, who has vacated.

Col (Bgdr-Genl) H M Evans, ISC, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of B I, offg in command of the Allahabad district, vice Col A J C Pireh, who has resigned.

Surg-Col C McD Cuffe, CB, Army Medl Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medl Staff of the Army, vice Surg-Col T Walsh, appointed Prinl Medl Officer, Madras Army.

The tenure of the appointment of Lieut-Col E B Standbridge, R A Sup't, Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, in the Ord Dept in India, is extended for five years.

The undermentioned officer is, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India, admitted to the ISC.

Second-Lieut Henry Turnbull Marshall, 2nd Battn, Welsh Regt, Offg Wing officer, 1st B I.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—

Major the Hon'ble A E Dalzell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Inspr of Gymnasia, Bengal, (p a) for six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Lieut L W P East, R A, in charge mountain guns with Native Infantry, Assam, (m c) for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Capt G H Weller, I S C, squadron officer, 14th Regt of B L, for five months and fifteen days.

Lieut E C Bayley, I S C, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regt of B L, for one year.

Lieut M R W Nightingale, I S C, wing officer, 2nd Battn, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, for one year.

The undermentioned officer was granted leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—

Lieut H N Waymouth, I S C, Asst Mily Acctt, 2nd class, for six months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieut E W Wall, I S C, Squad Officer, 17th Regt of B C, for one year.

Lieut R L Carnegy, I S C, Wing Officer, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of B I, for six months.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—

Col W G Nicholson, C B, Rl Engr, Supdt Engr, 1st class, Mily Works Dept (p a) for one year.

Lieut Col A C Talbot, C I E, I S C, Resdt, 2nd class, and Pol Resdt, Persian Gulf, (p a) for seven months.

Lieut Col G H Elliott, I S C, Squad Commdr and second in command, 3rd Regt of B C, (p a) for three days.

Maj F P L White, I S C, Wing Commdr, 5th Regt of P I, (p a) for one month.

Maj E W Dun, D S O, I S C, Wing Commdr, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regt of B I, (m c) for three months.

Maj G D C Gastrell, I S C, Wing Commdr and second in command, 8th Regt of B I, (p a) for six months.

Capt J A Dealy, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Mily Works Dept, (m c) for six months.

Lieut N. J. H. Powell, I S C, Wing Officer, 23rd Punjab Regt of B I (Pioneers), (m c) till 4th July 1894.

Surg-Lieut-Col A B Seaman, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha Rifle Regt, (p a) for one month.

Sub,Condr E W M Hollis, Overseer, 1st grade, Mily Works Dept for two months.

Major J L O Bryen, I S C Wing Commdr and second in command; 30th Punjab Regt of B I, is granted an extension of leave to the 31st March 1894 inclusive.

Lieut Col E B Bishop I S C, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to reside out of India, from 26th Apl 1894, on vacating the Command of the 1st Battn, 3rd Gurkha Rifle Regt.

Sub Condr James Jones, Ord Dept, Bengal has been transferred to the pension establishment from 21st Apl 1894.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Captains to be Majors—H D Gerrard, H C Tufnell, H D Gerrard IS C Wing Commdr 17th Regt of M I has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service subject to H M's approval.

Surg-Col J Richardson, M B, Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals N-W P and Oudh, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.

Gorakhpur Light Horse.—A H Cooper, Gentleman, to be Lieut, vice Tullok promoted. W C Peppe, Gentleman, to be Lieut, vice Turnbull, promoted.

Gorakhpur Light Horse.—Lieut J Tullock to be Capt vice Holdsworth, promoted. Lieut W J Turnbull to be Capt to complete the establishment.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Vol R Cs.—Lieut William Henry Haughton James to be Capt, vice Anderson resigned.

Agra Vol R Cs.—Capt G J Nicholls resigns his commission.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Vol R Cs.—Second-Light L H Barker resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G A Peazeley, R E is appointed to the Mily Works Dept as an Asst Engr 2nd grade, supernumerary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Sub-Lieut A S Balfour, Royal Indian Marine, as an Asst Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India is cancelled, and he will revert to the establishment of the Marine.

Mr W J Cuningham, C S I, I C S, Depy Secy, is appointed to be Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, vice Sir H M Durand, K C S I, K C I E.

Lieut,Col A C Talbot, C I E, I S C, Resdt of the 2nd class and Pol Resdt in the Persian Gulf, is appointed, on return from furlough, to be Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, vice Mr. Cuningham.

Capt H Daly, C I E, I S C, Offg Pol Agent of the 2nd class and Asst Secy is appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

Lieut W M Cubitt, I S C, Offg Pol Agent of the 3rd Class and Attache, is posted temporarily as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, vice Capt Daly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. O Hoernle, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, Assam has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Govt of India.

Mr. T W. Miles, Ex Enger, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kotah and Jhalawar States is promoted to Supdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank (supernumerary).

Mr. G, Moyle, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, State Railways, has been granted by the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, furlough for two years.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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WRITERS AND READERS.

MR. THOMAS HARDY's name has been added to the Commission of the Peace in Dorset. The question that is being put to him is, What would he do with Tess if she were brought before him?

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has been in London for a week, and, to the delight of his friends, has returned for a while to his old haunts. He will spend the summer in England with his family, in a country house which he has taken in a rather remote district.

A Dalziel cable message from New York states that Mark Twain's publishing house, Messrs. Charles L. Webster and Co., has failed, the cause being business depression. This firm was originally founded, we believe, by Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, otherwise Mark Twain, to publish General Grant's memoirs.

Messrs. A. Constable and Co. have in the press a work entitled Thames Rights and Thames Wrongs, dealing with the Conservancy question, by John Bickerdyke, author of The Book of the All-round Angler.

Messrs. Macmillan may have Mr. Charles Booths new book, The Aged Poor in England and Wales, ready in the course of few days. As in the case of Mr. Booth's Life and Labour of the People in London Series, it is based on exhaustive first hand inquiries. Some of the facts and deductions to be set out have already been communicated to the Statistical Society. This will be Mr. Booth's sixth notable contribution to a subject which he has made peculiarly his own.

We announced some time ago that Vereshchagin, the Russian artist-novelist, had written a story of the Russo-Turkish war, based largely on his own experiences. The War Correspondent, as it is called, was published at home in the first week of May by Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine and Co., and at the same time there were to be American and German editions. Vereshchagin writes not merely a story but a story to illustrate in a thorough-going, realistic fashion the murderous experiences of the fighting man. Mr. Poulteney Bigelow, who is a friend of Vereshchagin, has written an introduction to the English edition.

The new edition of William Hazlitt's Liber Amoris, announced by Messrs. Mathews and Lane, is now in the press, and will be issued very shortly. The Liber Amoris itself will be a reprint of the original edition of 1823, and the book will contain in addition a number of original documents never before published, including Mrs. Hazlitt's Diary in Scotland, and some fac-simile letters. Mr. Le Gallienne's critical introduction prefixed to the edition published last year will be included, and there will also be a portrait of Hazlitt after Bewick. It is intended (need we add?) to issue the work in a very limited edition at a guinea.

Mr. Arnold White has written, and Messrs. Sonnenschein are to publish, English Democracy: Its Promise and Perils. The social, industrial, political and religious forces affecting the people in their use of power are discussed. This leads to a consideration of democratic experiments in government, and to their influence on Crown, Parliament, and Empire. Mr. Arnold White's main idea is to forecast, by analysis of the past, the amount of stability the working classes may be expected to show during the future. He examines the results on the nation as a whole of the passion for material comfort pervading the democracies of Europe. The book is to appear next month.

Messrs. George Bell and Sons have in the press the first volume of a history of Germany, by Dr. Ernest T. Henderson. The work is not a mere compilation, but is the result of labours extending over several years. Dr. Henderson, an American by birth, graduated at Berlin University in 1890, where his essay on Crimes and their Punishments, in England, from 1066 to 1307, received honourable mention. He afterwards worked on the Berlin Jahresberichtder Geschichtswissenschaft, and his latest publication is a collection of select mediæval documents in Bohn's Antiquarian Library.

Canon Knox Little will publish this summer a volume of sermons, entitled Labour and Sorrow. The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes also has a series of sermons, Essential Christianity, in prospect. There is also coming a book of sermons by the Rev. S. A. Alexander, who is reader of the Temple Church, called Christ and Scepticism. Messrs. Isbister are to publish all three. Another matter which interests the theological world is the new edition of Dr. Jowett's work on Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans. Mr. John Murray will have it ready before the end of the month.

A book of Indian verse is at once to be added to Trubner's Oriential Series, the title being Lays of Ancient India. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, who wrote a History of Civilisation in Ancient India, has selected the verse and done it into English. In his selection he kept steadily in view the necessity for having all the types of Indian poetry represented. Accordingly he samples the freshness of the Vedic Hymns, the lofty thought of the Upanishads, the beauty of the Buddhist precepts, and the richness aud imagery of later Sanscrit poetry. Some other workers in a similar groove have been Sir William Jones, who translated the play "Sakuntala," Mr. H. H. Wilson through whom we know the Rig Veda, and Professor Max Muller.

The literature of the woman question will shortly receive a contribution from Mrs. Charlotte Stopes. British Free Women: their Historical Privilege, is the title, and Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein are the publishers. Classifying many interesting facts about women in the past, Mrs. Stopes brings these to bear instructively on the present position of women. She claims that women are constitutionally and legally entitled to the parliamentary franchise, and that so far as any constitutional barrier exists they might vote now. Non-user for over 300 years was no bar to certain boroughs recommencing to vote. Neither should women be debarred, she claims, after a shorter desuetude.

April 19 was the centenary of the famous firm of Samuel Bagster and Sons, Limited. On April 19, 1794, the original Samuel Bagster opened a bookseller's shop at 81, Strand. In 1812 he printed his first Bible, the Ruby foolscap octavo, escaping the close monopoly of the King's Printer by issuing his Bible with his own notes. Four years afterwards, so great was the success of the undertaking, that he devoted himself entirely to the production of Bible—as work which his successors have continued ever since, and in which they have acquired a world-wide fame.

The Two Lancrofts, a novel issued by Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine, and tabooed by one of the libraries, is going into single-volume form. The author is Mr. C F Keary. Miss Beatrice Harradens book of tales, In Varying Moods, will be ready shortly. She also has a novel on the stocks. A Yellow Aster is to be published in one volume for the colonies, and Mr. Frankfort Moores Grey Eye or So is to be added to the Tauchnitz Library. Mr. William Heinemann has two library novels within sight of publication, one The Merchant of Killogne, by Mr. E Downey, who wrote Through Green Glasses, the other The Potters Thumb, by Mrs. F A Steel. Messrs. White and Co. are to issue at once a new novel by Annie Thomas, the title being No Hero, but a Man. Minister O'Ryan is an Irish story by Mr. Edward McMulty, which Mr. Edward Arnold is publishing. Books and Plays, a volume of essays by Mr. Allan Monkhouse, will shortly be published by Messrs. Mathews and Lane. At last there is definite information about Professor Drummond's new book, The Evolution of Man. Messrs Hodder and Stoughton are to publish it in the second week of May. Messrs. Hutchinson are to publish in a week a volume of verse by Professor Harold Williams, is well-known minor poet. Confessions of a Poet a the title. Messrs. Kegan Paul announce an English translation of a recent French theological work which has had a large success. It is Father Didon's Belief in the Divinity of Jesus Christ. Mr. Elliot Stock will publish shortly Hertfordshire During the Great Civil War and the Long Parliament, by Mr. Alfred Kingston. Messrs. Putnam are issuing A Sheaf of Poems, by Mr. George Perry, whose name as a poet and as editor of the "Home Journal" is well known in America. A Democratic Church for a Democratic Age, the remarkable address delivered by Rev. Thos. Nicholson, from the chair of the Congregational Union of Yorkshire, has been reproduced in the current number of the "Independent and Nonconformist." Mr. William T. Stead will contribute an article to the May number of the "New Review," entitled Two Babylons: Chicago and London.

The welcome extended by Americans to foreign penmen is likely to be less cordial in future. It is not only the English critic they have to fear. We read in Harper's Bazar:—"M Paul Bourget has gone home with note-books filled with items and incidents of Amercian life, and in time the high life and fast life of our cities and watering-places will be shown up from the Parisian's point of view. Madame Bourget, who is so great an aid to her husband, was alert and keen-eyed to the strange and interesting phases and characters around them, and added to the notes anything M Bourget might have missed. New York, Newport Chicago, and Washington may all expect to see themselves as this fin de siecle Frenchman saw them—and may not feel flattered in the pictures." The Americans have one means of defence—they may refuse to read what they regard as national libels. In one notorious case the leading distributing agencies have agreed to boycott.

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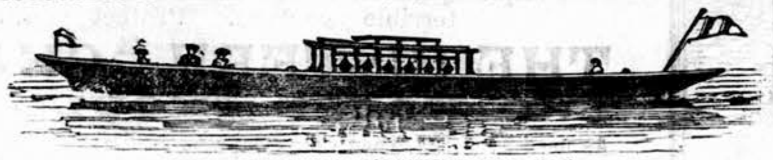

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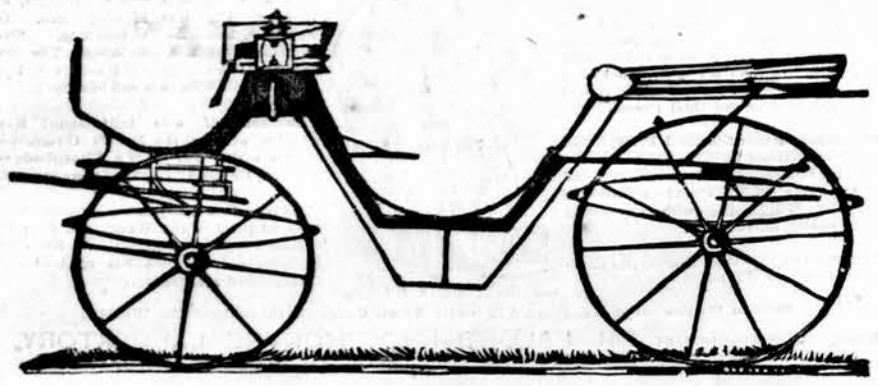

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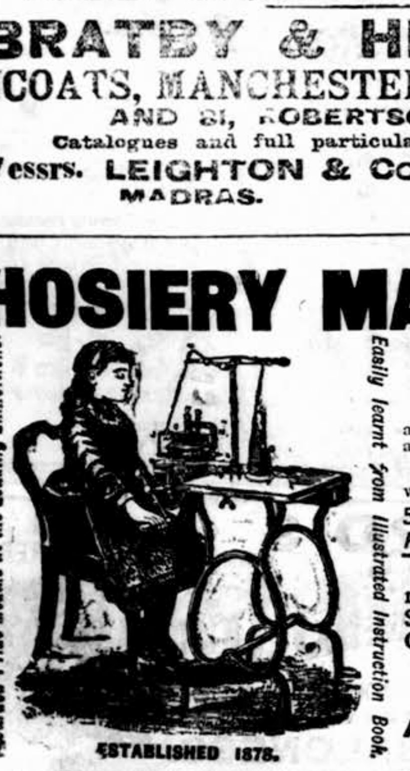

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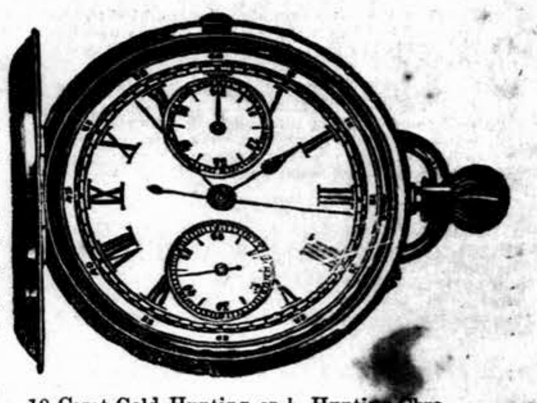

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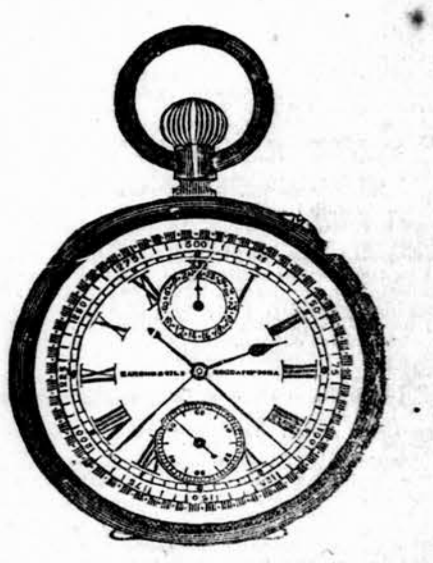

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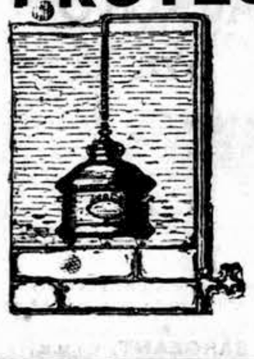

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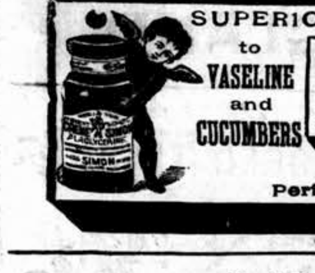

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